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COMMENTARIES

UPON

B O E R H A A V E's

A P H O R I S M S

CONCERNING THE

KNOWLEDGE and CURE of DISEASES.

BY

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&c. &c. &c.

Translated from the L A T I N.

V O L. XVIII.

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COMMENTARIES

OF

ROBERT HARRISON

A. P. H. O. R. I. S. M. S.

CONSTITUTION

KNOWLEDGE AND CONTROL

BY

DAVID HARRISON

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

TO THE HONORABLE THE LORDS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED

AND SEVEN



EDINBURGH

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THE
C O N T E N T S
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

OF the Rheumatism,
Boerhaave's Materia Medica, with Indexes.

List of Authors cited,

General Index.

COMMENTARIES
UPON
BOERHAAVE's
APHORISMS
CONCERNING THE
KNOWLEDGE and CURE of DISEASES.

The RHEUMATISM.

§. 1490. **T**HERE is a disease allied to the arthritis, gout, and scurvy, which is very common, and is called the Rheumatism.

It is not every edition of Boerhaave's Aphorisms that gives an account of the rheumatism. For in the first that was published at Leyden, 1709, by J. Vander Linden, the last disease is the Venereal, and nothing is said either of the Rickets or Rheumatism: but in the fifth, which is the last and most improved, and came out in the author's lifetime, in the year 1737, we find a description of both these disorders. But we find them also mentioned in the third edition, said in the title-page to be with additions.

I cannot take upon me absolutely to determine whether the second edition says any thing of these diseases, as, while the author was living, a new improved one being published, other prior editions were scarce ever inquired for, so that it is very difficult at this time to meet with them.

Yet it is very probable that there was something
VOL. XVIII. B said

said of the rickets, though not of the rheumatism, in the second edition. The celebrated author has admirably observed^a, that in all the Aphorisms *de cognoscendis et curandis morbis* (thus was he pleased to call this treasure of the medical art), he has not made mention of any medicine, lest empirics, on hearing the name of a disease and of a remedy, should fancy themselves sufficiently skilled to exercise the art, and sport unpunished with the lives of mankind. He prescribed a few things from the *Materia Medica*, for the use of his pupils, to whom he explained those aphorisms; and these few indeed with the utmost caution, that the medicines might be properly applied in the cure of diseases. But, when Boerhaave's fame increased and spread abroad, a certain literary man had those excellent precepts concerning remedies printed at London, for public benefit, without his knowledge or consent; but so ill managed, that in this publication there were a great many and dangerous errors jumbled together with the useful part. Being now, as it were, compelled to it, he revised, corrected, and improved some parts; which having done, he published his book of the *Materia Medica*, and his recipes of remedies which belong to his aphorisms *de cognoscendis et curandis morbis*, at the university of Leyden, by Isaac Severin, in the year 1719. But lest any other editions should be published that might be dangerous, or printed with less care, on the other side of the title-page he gives this warning: *Auctor nulla hujus Libelli agnoscit exempla, nisi quæ sint edita apud Bibliopolam qui suum ipse nomen hic subscripsit.*

But, in this edition with which our author took so much pains, there is nothing said of the rheumatism; but where the remedies for the rickets are reckoned up in the 259th page, the *Finis* is subscribed. Then follows an accurate index of the diseases, in which that of the rickets is mentioned, but not the rheumatism.

From whence it seems we may conclude, that, in the second edition of the aphorisms, there was nothing said

^a In Præfatione *Materiæ Medicæ*.

said of the rheumatism. But in the third edition, which was printed at Leyden in the year 1722, by John van der Linden, there is a description both of the rickets and rheumatism; which, as it seems, was now mentioned, because Boerhaave had himself that year suffered excruciating tortures from this disorder.

This great man was educated under an excellent father, more rich in good qualities than in fortune; a man who shewed, by example, in the education of nine children, what great things a strict parsimony and frugality might do; from him Boerhaave learnt the rudiments of the Greek ^b and Latin tongues. This prudent father, at stated intervals, enured the body of his son to the exercise of husbandry; and his mind, indefatigable in its exertions, he refreshed for study even by labour itself ^c: hence it was that the love of labour continued with him throughout his whole life, as well as a vigour in sustaining it, and strengthened the nervous texture of his limbs to a degree of Herculean firmness. But no one, who was acquainted with Boerhaave, is ignorant, that, though he was a man the most temperate in other respects, yet, by a kind of intemperance in labour, he exercised his body, which was strong, and prompt, with too much rigour and severity.

As long as he had the care of the botanical garden, he was constantly there before sun-rise; not only in the summer, but in the spring and autumn seasons, that he might prepare every thing ready for his academic lecture, which he read at seven o'clock in the morning. I well remember, that, in the year 1721, he suffered rheumatic pains in his scapula and neck, which were exceedingly troublesome; as in one of the hottest summers he gave advice to a vast concourse of people, in a very cold part of the house in which he lived, not so warmly clad as was requisite: but in a short time after, the disorder gave way; but the following year it returned with the greatest violence.

For as he was very prodigal of his health, confiding

^b Alberti Scultens Oratio Acad. in mem. Hermannii Boerhaave, p. 5.

^c Ibid. p. 10.

too much in his robust constitution, he was seized with a terrible lingering disease in the month of August, almost in the middle of the year 1722: for five months, from that^d time, he was confined, without motion, to his bed, and endured the most excruciating torments.

During his illness, he candidly confessed the cause of this great pain; that^e “by exposing the pores of his body, relaxed by the heat of the bed, to the cold of the morning air before sun-rise, and to the penetrating moisture of the dew, he had well-nigh lost his life: which he inculcated as a lesson to his pupils to beware of the evil he had thus carelessly brought upon himself.”

It will perhaps seem strange, that Boerhaave, when he was almost overcome by those shocking and perpetual tortures, could add to the aphorisms he published that same year, an account of the Rheumatism, which he wrote in the middle of the month of August. Perhaps as he had suffered this pain the former year, though in a less degree, and less stubborn, it incited him to treat of this disease: this was before he was attacked by that violent fit. These things, when considered, may not seem absurd. But all that he writ concerning the rheumatism does not fill two short pages, and concludes the aphorisms. Besides, such was the firmness of mind in this excellent man, that I doubt not he writ them during that terrible disorder. The testimony of Schultens confirms this opinion. He says^f, that the famous Boerhaave, some years before his death, when he familiarly inquired more fully concerning the intensity of the disorder, told him, that, in his sleepless nights and days, he found nothing more successful in mitigating those cruel torments, than ruminating with a kind of patient thought (as if imprinting things in his memory) on whatever he had formerly read; and, when the disease applied the spur, he opened a literary play for himself within, as if he meant to take off the keenness of the attack by the power of thought.

When

^d Ibid. p. 89.

^e Ibid. p. 66.

^f Ibid. p. 67.

When he was well, and spoke before his scholars concerning the Rheumatism, about the end of June in the following year, he said, for near three months he had endured the most excruciating tortures, and at length was so relaxed, that no motion, and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower limbs. He added, that, as soon as the pain remitted, he began to run over in his mind all the authors, both ancient and modern, that he had read; for the attention to his own pains excited him: but at the same time he remarked, he had not found any thing of consequence in any, excepting Sydenham. From all these things, I believe it is sufficiently proved, that Boerhaave writ that account of the rheumatism published in the Aphorisms at the time of his disorder, although that edition came out in the year 1722.

But, when the first edition of the *Materia Medica* came out in the year 1719, it is no wonder that there is nothing said of the rheumatism in it. But neither in the second, in the year 1727, printed at Leyden by the same Severin, nor in the third edition, which the same bookseller printed, after the death of Boerhaave, in the year 1740, is there any remedy to be found for this disease; although, in the title-page, this edition is said to be not only more complete and accurate than any other, but, in its advertisement, he has dared to say the following: “ That it is a book, in which the
“ author has added many new, as well simple as com-
“ pound remedies; and, when living, approved the
“ publication.” These things seem to me to be by no means true.

It is indeed no wonder that the celebrated author, although he increased his aphorisms by a description of the rheumatism, should not add a remedy for the disease. For in the following edition of the *Materia Medica*, when we come to consider, we find that in §. 1493, where the cure of this disease is described, no remedies are praised but such as are often mentioned. *Antiphlogistic purges, blisters, diluent medicines, emollient, antiscorbutic, and antiphlogistic fomentations*, are very well known to such as have applied with any

kind of attention to the study of his aphorisms ; and, if these remedies do not immediately occur to the memory, an index is subjoined to the *Materia Medica*, in which their names are easily found, together with the page where they are accurately described.

I thought fit to premise these things before I entered upon a description of the disease.

The Rheumatism derives its name from *ρῆμα*, *fluxo*, to flow ; from whence *ρευμα*, with medical men, is called a *fluxion*, from whatsoever part it issues, or on whatsoever part it settles. Catarrhs are likewise called *απο τῆ κατὰρρεῖν*, because supposed to flow downwards from the head ; and that the joints, weakened by some cause or other, are rendered more liable to have the morbid matter determined towards them. Upon another occasion, in §. 1261, where the Gout is treated of, I believe I have demonstrated, that the ancients were not mistaken in naming the matter of a catarrh, that begins to descend from the head towards the lower parts, a *defluxion*.

When all the cavities of the joints are anointed with this fat slippery matter, if the same alteration should happen here, as happens in the mucous membrane that invests the nose, the jaws, lungs, &c. whilst the defluxion remains, very troublesome pains may follow in the joints from the same causes. Thus, in the spring and autumn, catarrhs and runnings frequently happen, and then also diseases of the joints are frequent. If a man comes from a warm room into the cold air, not having well clothed himself, he will be subject to a catarrh ; and, from the same cause, the most healthy men, after suffering violent pains, have as often lost the motion of their limbs.

The rheumatism, therefore, belongs to those diseases that the ancients called *fluxions*, *defluxions* : diseases that impelled the matter to a certain part with great pain, although no blemish could be observed in the part itself. Thus an *otalgy* sometimes suddenly arises, although no marks of any disorder appear either in the ear or in the parts adjoining ; hence it is usually called a *fluxion of the ears*. Thus several times have

I know a severe *odontalgia*, although nothing could be perceived before to ail any tooth: yet the *fluxion* generally settles on a carious or rotten tooth, if any happens to be in the head.

The name of the rheumatism is seldom to be met with amongst the ancient medical writers; yet they seem to have been well acquainted with it, and to have described it under the name of the *arthritidis* §: “The *arthritidis* is a general pain in all the joints; but we call the pain of the feet the *podagra*, of the hips the *ischias*, and of the hands *chiragra*.” But in the gout (in the interval between the paroxysms, when the matter of the disease accumulates by degrees, before it settles in the feet and forms the disease) it often happens that the patient perceives his health altered some time before he perceives the pain in his feet, (see §. 1257.): But the rheumatism oftener comes on suddenly. Aretæus seems to have remarked this: “The pain (says he) is either sudden, if it rises on any cause of short duration; or the disease is secretly contracted thro’ a long course of time, as both the pain and disease are sometimes lighted up on a very flight occasion.” Those things, which accelerate and bring on the unexpected paroxysms, are enumerated in §. 1258; and any error committed in the six non-naturals, from whence crudities arise, is sufficient to bring them on.

Hence ^h Petit in his comments and observations concludes, that the author “makes two distinctions in the arthritis, according to the different manner of its generation; because one is that which arises suddenly upon fresh and temporary causes; another that which creeps on secretly in process of time, until it be excited by the impulse of some trifling cause, and breaks forth openly.”

This is confirmed, because Aretæus says in the same chapter concerning the arthritis, “In some the disease resides in the joints of their feet to the day of their death; in others it wanders through every
“ part

§ Aretæus de Causis et Morbor. Diuturn. lib. ii. cap. 12. p. 66.

^h Ibid. p. 212.

“ part of the body.” For this reason, modern physicians call the rheumatism the *arthritidis vaga*, or wandering arthritis: “ It passes likewise thro’ the muscles of the back and thorax, and it is incredible how wide this disorder spreads. The vertebræ of the neck and back are painful, and the pain adheres to the top of the os sacrum.” This proneness to change its situation is by far greater in the rheumatism than in the arthritis, which seizes the joints. Which Aretæus has also remarked: “ Rheumatic pains attack the muscles of the cheeks and temples; and, last of all, the nostrils, ears, and lips are affected; for these pains are carried wheresoever there are muscles or nerves in the head: The futures of the head are painful; and the patient not knowing what it is that pains him, points out a species of futures, right, oblique, transverse, posterior and anterior.” Indeed it is true, that, in the gout, the disease may even attack different joints and various parts of the body, as was proved in the account given of it; but this is only observed where the disorder is of long standing; in the rheumatism, it happens in the very beginning of its progress.

Boerhaave, when speaking of the Rheumatism before his audience, said, that about the middle of August, whilst he was employed at four o’clock in the morning in making observations in the botanic garden, he perceived a kind of nephritic pain that amazed him: It began from the left region of the reins, and took its second course even to the os pubis, with such violence, that he imagined a stone or calculus was descending from the reins through the ureter into the bladder: and at the same time he had a propensity to vomit. He made use of plenty of the mildest decoction, prepared of the farina of linseed: a great tenesmus came on, so that the calculus seemed to be at hand, and he hoped it would be voided; from whence he went on more vigorously with his remedy, that he might render its way lax and slippery: he took at the same time some drops, *Aroph Paracelsi*, viz. an extract of.

of saffron, prepared by the most pure alcohol^k, of which the chief chymists make such great account, that they call it the *Aroma Philosophorum*, by the first letters of the words, *aro, ph; Aroph.* A little after, the pain entirely ceased; but, the following day, it was severe in his loins, and lasted for three months with the same vehemence: afterwards that torture began to cease a little, so that he turned over authors, and saw that Sydenham had remarked these things which he had suffered, but that the others had scarce said any thing to any purpose or of any consequence. For, in treating of the rheumatism, he has the following words: “ There
 “ is another species of this disease, though it is not
 “ generally esteemed of this kind, which may properly
 “ ly be called a *rheumatic lumbago*. It is a violent fixed
 “ pain of the loins, reaching sometimes to the os
 “ sacrum, and resembling a nephritic paroxysm; only
 “ the patient does not vomit. For, besides the intolerable
 “ pain near the kidneys, the whole conduit
 “ of the ureters, even to the bladder, is sometimes
 “ affected with the same, though in a less degree.
 “ And I have formerly been led into an error hereby,
 “ as imagining it to arise from some gravel lodged
 “ in those parts; whereas in reality it proceeds from
 “ the peccant and inflamed matter of the rheumatism,
 “ which affects only those parts, leaving the rest of
 “ the body free^l.”

It is worthy of remark, that we find in Aretæus something that seems to tell us he was not unacquainted with that sort of pain which Sydenham has so accurately described^m. For after he began to describe the parts which the arthritis sometimes attacks, according to the ingenious emendationⁿ of the text, by Petit, which was certainly corrupt, he adds, “ It
 “ is a disease of all the parts, and proper to every part.” And a little after, “ It is likewise communicated to
 “ the reins and bladder, which is indeed a strange
 “ thing!” From whence it seems to follow, that Aretæus

^k H. Boerhaavii Elem. Chem. Tom. II. p. 244. ^l Sect. vi.
 cap. 5. p. 345. ^m De Causis, &c. Morbor. Diuturn. lib. ii. cap. 12.
 p. 66. ⁿ Ibid. p. 215.

tæus knew, that in this disease there sometimes happened nephritic pains, and that this most painful *tenesmus* of the bladder was similar to that caused by a *calculus* descending from the kidneys through the ureter.

Trallian^o, in describing the gout, more frequently makes use of the word *rheumatism*; and whilst he constitutes a different kind of gout, according to the variety of matter flowing into the joints, to wit, *sanguineous*, *pituitous*, *atrabiliary*, and *bilious*, he adds as follows: "Moreover, rheumatisms do not spring from the influx of matter alone on the joints, but are caused by the simple quality, either as hot or cold; also dryness and humidity are often causes of the rheumatism." Where he treats of the bilious gout, he advises the use of some remedy to evacuate the bile; and that the patient be purged not once only, but often, if requisite: "For thus the joints may be preserved safe from those recrements and fluxions, (τα αρθρα ρευματα) p." As he afterwards treats of the sanguineous gout, he advises the patient (ρευματισος) to be bled, and keep to a moderate diet.

The ancients seem, therefore, to have remarked the rheumatism; but described it under the *arthritis*, or disorder of the joints; nay, even in their descriptions of the gout, to have enumerated such symptoms as appear in the disease now called the *rheumatism*. But when they divided the diseases of the joints according to the four humours, the bile, the phlegm, the blood, and black bile, and took a different method in the cure of each, we find many diagnostics of the rheumatism in the descriptions of the gout and bilious arthritis; whilst, indeed, those two were supposed to spring from the four humours; either from too great a quantity, or too acrid a disposition; or from the joint quantity and acrimony, which produced a worse disorder. But the name of the rheumatism is often met with in Trallian, as appears in various articular diseases.

Hence

Hence what the learned Tralles^a affirms does not seem to be absolutely true, namely, that in the ancients we find no mention made of the rheumatism: but it is certainly true that they gave the name of *Arthritis* or *Podagra* to all those pains observed in the limbs, and in all the external parts of the human body. Those things that are mentioned in the same book, concerning the learned French physicians, who, in the former age, at last introduced the name of the *rheumatism* into the medical practice, are worthy of perusal. It seems from what is there collected, that the most famous English, French, German, &c. physicians, were at a loss in determining the diagnostic symptoms by which the rheumatism might be distinguished from the arthritis, from whence Tralles quotes the following from Chesneau: “ In the first attack, it “ is difficult to distinguish whether the disease ought “ to be termed the *rheumatism* or *arthritis*. For the “ rheumatism has the greatest affinity to the arthritis “ (which only attacks the joints); and is not known “ from it, excepting by a length of time, as the painful fluxions fall oftentimes on the joints, which is “ not the case in the rheumatism: for this, as may “ happen, is troublesome only once during life; and “ is termed *general*, as that name more properly belongs to it^r.

The word *rheumatism* is also mentioned by Cœlius Aurelianus^s; an author supposed to be somewhat prior to Galen, as not having taken notice of Galen; which would be a wonder if he had lived after him, when had quoted so many Greeks of inferior note^t. He belonged to the methodic sect, who divided the whole system of diseases into two classes, calling some those of *stricture*, and others of *solution*. In defining a peripneumony, he says^u, *Est autem passio generaliter acuta, atque stricture suspecta, adjuncto levi humoris fluxore, quem Rheumatismum vocant*. But, in §. 1495, I shall treat of the frequency of the rheumatism, the different

^a *Ufus opii salubris et noxius in morb. medela, sect. ii. p. 301.*

^r *Ibid. p. 302, 303.*

^s *Morbor. Acut. lib. ii. cap. 27. p. 139.*

^t *In Præfatione, p. 10.*

^u *Ibid. p. 139.*

ferent appearance of the disease, and the great danger when it settles on the brain or lungs; where there is also the greatest difficulty in detecting it. Does it not seem very probable, that Cœlius Aurelianus had observed these things? But in another place where he speaks of the pain of the joints, which the Greeks called the *arthritis*, he enumerates many things which are met with in what we at this time call the rheumatism. He says thus: “ Finally, it often happens, that, on the pain
 “ of the first limb’s going off, it comes on in another;
 “ and in like manner, when it ceases there, begins in
 “ another; the bladder sympathising, together with
 “ the greater nerves of the spine which they call
 “ *τερονίς*: and the patients are also troubled with a
 “ nausea or vomiting, &c.” It is here principally to be remarked, that he observes the bladder to sympathise in these pains. I have seen many more authors, who have written upon the rheumatism; but there seemed to me to be a difficulty still remaining in the adequate distinction between the *rheumatism* and *arthritis*. Whether therefore might not Boerhaave chuse to say that the rheumatism, although very frequent, was a disease allied to the arthritis, the gout, and scurvy, rather than to give any other definition which might distinguish it accurately from other diseases? He himself had suffered a severe rheumatism; and under this name he every year described to his pupils the malady he suffered. Yet in the funeral oration, spoken publicly to the memory of this great man by the celebrated Schultens, we read the following words: “ Being racked by the most exquisite tortures of the
 “ *arthritis*, he at last was so relaxed, that no motion,
 “ and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower
 “ limbs.” Perhaps one may believe that Schultens, the greatest ornament of the Leyden university, substituted here the name of the arthritis, not as a physician, but as a professor of the Oriental languages. But in his preface he tells us, that he had a memorial of the life and studies of the deceased, of which he availed himself: and adds, “ I have distinguished these famous

“ *pericopa*,

“ *pericopæ*, that the reader may know them from the
 “ rest of the context, by larger letters :” for this
 memorial was written by Boerhaave’s own hand.

When I considered these things, it appeared to me,
 that Cœlius Aurelianus^w, in treating of the various
 names of articular diseases, had some reason for say-
 ing the following : “ But we must not contend about
 “ names (which seem to be only distinguished accord-
 “ ing to the difference of situation, yet are understood
 “ to be of one property) in the cure. For there are
 “ various antecedent causes of these pains, either
 “ drunkenness, excessive cold, indigestion, venery,
 “ immoderate labour, or a sudden disuse of customary
 “ exercise, &c.”

But the Rheumatism is not without reason said to
 be a disease allied to the scurvy, if we consider what
 has been said in the history of the scurvy at §. 1151,
 Eucalenus^x reckons arthritic pains amongst the signs
 of the scurvy; and advises physicians “ to distinguish
 “ it nicely from the arthritis of the ancients, that the
 “ cure be not attempted, before the disease, and its
 “ cause, is clearly known.”

He did not chuse to give strong *cathartics* in the be-
 ginning of the disorder, in those pains that accompany
 the scurvy; because they were exasperated by them,
 and the disorder rendered worse. But he takes no-
 tice, that these scorbutic pains are chiefly *wandering*
 in the beginning of the disease, and pass from one
 joint to another either of the same or of the opposite
 side; and by this wandering they are chiefly distin-
 guished from the arthritic.

Sydenham^y, who examined such diseases as fell un-
 der his care with the utmost attention of mind, re-
 marks, that where the rheumatism was not cured hap-
 pily, or by a good method, the patients were severely
 afflicted with wandering pains during their whole life;
 sometimes violent, at others more gentle; whereby
 the unskilful are deceived, and take them for symp-
 toms of the scurvy. Although he doubted not but that

^w Morbor. Chron. lib. v. cap. 2. p. 557.^x De Morbo Scor-buto, n^o 30. p. 85, 86.^y Sect. vi. cap. 5. p. 394.

the scurvy was to be often met with in the northern countries, yet he did not believe it to be so frequent as is vulgarly supposed: “ For (says he) most of those disorders we term *scorbutic*, are the effects of approaching ills, not yet formed into diseases, and not having hitherto assumed a certain form of appearance; or they are the remains of some disease imperfectly cured, whereby the blood and juices are vitiated. Thus, for instance, in those bodies wherein a matter suited to produce the gout is newly generated, but not yet thrown upon the joints, there appear various symptoms, which occasion us to suspect the *scurvy*, till the formation and actual appearance of the *gout* remove all doubt concerning the distemper.” He admirably remarks, that, unless physicians in their practice would attend to the things just now mentioned, the name of the scurvy would increase immensely, and would take in almost all diseases, and chiefly the chronical. Hence it is, that, in those countries where the scurvy is frequent, in the prescriptions of physicians we almost constantly meet with antiscorbutics in the beginning of most disorders, which they continue to do till they observe other symptoms that plainly announce the presence of another disease different from the scurvy. But, as the progress of chronical disorders is but slow, in the dropsy, it is usually said, “ where the scurvy ends, the dropsy begins^z,” but Sydenham has excellently added as follows: “ Yet this maxim is only to be understood in this sense, that as soon as the dropsy shews itself by manifest signs, the preconceived opinion of the scurvy falls to the ground.”

Although this excellent author believes that they are entirely distinct disorders, yet he confesses^a that there is a species of rheumatism which is near akin to the scurvy, and resembles it in its capital symptoms: which therefore he calls a *scorbutic rheumatism*, and prescribes for it nearly the same remedies as for the scurvy. The forms of these remedies may be there seen^b; by the use of which he asserts that this species of rheumatism may

^z Cap. v. sect. 6. p. 275.^a Ibid. p. 277.^b Ibid. p. 352.

may be overcome and subdued very easily. Thus he himself healed many, to whom repeated bleedings, cathartics, &c. were of no service.

He describes this species of rheumatism in the following manner: "The pain sometimes affects one, and sometimes another part: but it does rarely occasion a swelling, as in the other species; neither is it attended with a fever. It is also a less fixed pain, and accompanied with irregular symptoms: sometimes it affects one limb, and sometimes another; sometimes it only attacks the internal parts, and causes sickness, which goes off again upon the return of the pain of the external parts. In this manner the patient is alternately afflicted, and the disease lasts a long time, like those distempers which are esteemed most chronic." He has also observed, that this scorbutic rheumatism chiefly attacks the female sex, and men of weak constitutions: hence he confesses, that he should have concluded it ought to be referred to the tribe of hysteric disorders, had not repeated experience taught him that it would not yield at all to hysteric remedies. He likewise remarks, that those who have gone through a long course of the Peruvian bark are *subject* to this disease; which was the only inconvenience he ever observed from the use of that medicine. If we consider all that has been hitherto advanced, the reason will be evident why this frequent disease, the rheumatism, is said to be allied to the *arthritis*, the *gout*, and the *scurvy*.

§. 1491. **T**HE procatactic causes of this disease, are, A sanguine constitution, attended with an acrimony of the juices, manhood, high living, a sudden admission of cold to the body when over-heated, the influence of the weather in autumn, obstructed perspiration, an inflammatory disposition, but manifesting itself slower than in a pleurisy. It begins with a continual
C 2 fever,

fever, creates a most excruciating pain, which is greatly increased upon the least motion, is long fixed in one place, attacks the joints of any of the limbs, but particularly the knees, loins, and coxendix. Sometimes it seizes the brain, lungs, and viscera; is attended with a tumour and redness of the part; and comes and goes periodically.

We come now to consider those things which are observed frequently to precede the rheumatism, and for that reason used to be reckoned amongst the predisposing causes of the disease.

A sanguine constitution.] The ancients, as has been already said in the preceding paragraph, distinguished the rheumatism, and other articular diseases, by four humours; the blood, the bile, the black bile, and the phlegm; and took various methods towards a cure, as this or that humour predominated. Hence they sometimes determined the gout to be sanguineous; but in the rheumatism, which is often an inflammatory disease, they have ascribed its cause to the too great abundance of blood; and, as I shall by and by observe in the treatment of it, the cure has been attempted by physicians by bleeding, and that repeatedly. This seems to be the reason why a *sanguine constitution* is imagined to dispose to the rheumatism. But however, if men who are otherwise healthy have an over abundance of good blood, the rheumatism will scarcely arise from this cause alone, unless some other be added. This disorder is chiefly to be feared when the *sanguine constitution* is accompanied with an acrimony of the juices.

Even the best humours of the human body, in the functions of health, inevitably acquire an acrimony; and unless those acrid parts be voided by the natural channels from the body, before they can be prejudicial, a disorder will shortly follow. The salts and oil of the blood, when they become acrid, pass off by urine; and such parts as would do mischief, if left in the body, are thrown forth in insensible perspiration,

or sweat, by the cutaneous pores; whilst the lymph (that abounds in the blood, in which these acrid salts and oils are dissolved) is voided both ways, and facilitates their expulsion; the fæces, the refuse of the digestion, are carried off by stool, together with what remains of the healthy humours, which perpetually fall on the œsophagus, the stomach, and intestines, the serviceable part being first absorbed through the veins.

Therefore, if the separation of this acrid part from the healthy humours, and the free evacuation of them when separated, be hindered by any means, an acrid disorder will arise in the blood, which may give rise to numerous diseases.

For observation has taught us, that even an obstinate rheumatism may be produced by such causes as these I have mentioned.

A celebrated Italian physician affirms, that he has seen, in long rheumatisms, a saline efflorescency arise in the skin: *Ho veduto nei lunghi rheumatismi, o vogliamo dire, doglie articolari, fiorire sulla cute un minuto principio biancastro tale, quale è un fiore salino che penetra i vasi, nel quali si chiude il sale*^a. If there had been a free perspiration, that saline part would never have concreted upon the skin, but would easily have been dissolved and carried off. Sydenham, who took care in all fevers, which partook of a more intense inflammation, that his patients should not always be kept in bed; yet confesses, “that if they are kept up too long
“at once, especially in the declension of the disease,
“they are apt to have wandering pains, which may
“end in a rheumatism, &c. In these cases, lying in
“bed is necessary; that, the pores being opened,
“such particles may be carried off, as occasion either
“of these diseases: but the patient is to be kept in
“bed only a day or two, without exciting sweat^b,”
(viz. that those acrid particles, which are voided from the body by the perspiration of the skin, may freely pass off.) The same thing is true in regard to the acrid salt, that it is evacuated by urine. It has been

^a Pietro Cornachini della Pazzia, p. 64.
p. 207.

^b Sect. v. chap. 2.

observed, that, in those afflicted with the rheumatism, there is no more than one thirtieth part of that salt which is found in the urine of healthy men^c. In arthritic and rheumatic fevers, Storck has observed, “ that in a sharp fit of pain, the urine was commonly
 “ voided pale and thin, sometimes with a strangury;
 “ but when the pain decreased, it was first of a sand-
 “ red colour, next turbid, and soon after stunk, and
 “ deposited a kind of white scurfy sediment ^d.” All these things seem to prove, that there is an acrid vice in the rheumatism, which is sometimes salutarily expelled by copious urine, or spontaneous sweats; or the patient finds some relief through a *metastasis* or translation of the morbid humour to some other part. Hoffman asserts that he has very often remarked, “ that,
 “ upon ulcers breaking out spontaneously in the feet,
 “ the pains of the limbs have presently ceased; which
 “ were immediately renewed, when the ulcers were
 “ healed by art. I have likewise known violent pains
 “ of the limbs cease, on the eruption of a *psora* or itch.
 “ that was like a white leprosy^e.”

In treating of Chronical Diseases, §. 1051, n^o 3. it was observed, that the blood might acquire an acrimony from the frequent and copious use of an acrid diet; and that this most painful as well as lasting disease the rheumatism might be produced by an immoderate use of warm spices with our meats, as *pepper, garlic, onions, mustard, horse-radish-root, and the like*.

The learned Baynard^f was of opinion, that rheumatic pains were not to be ascribed to a saline or acid acrimony of the blood, but rather to its viscid thickness distending the vessels, through which it with difficulty flowed. But though it is true that there is a morbid visciduity in the blood of rheumatic people, yet it does not from thence follow that there is not also an acrimony, which, being involved in tough viscid humours, adheres obstinately to the parts affected, and is with great difficulty attenuated and washed away.

This.

^c Raulin de Maladies occasionées par les promptes et fréquentes variations de l'air, p. 308. ^d Ann. Medic. secund. p. 121. ^e Medic. Ration. Tom. IV. part. ii. p. 437. ^f Philosoph. Trans. abridg. Tom. III. p. 265.

This excellent author himself asserts, that there is great plenty of acrid alkaline salt in the humours of rheumatic persons, which is not carried off as it ought by urine, which he says contains by far less salt in those afflicted with that disorder, than in healthy people. To this physician we owe the experiment, by which it is demonstrated, that the urine of rheumatic persons has only the thirtieth part of the salt that is in the urine of those in health. Many eminent physicians agree, that there is a viscid lentor in the parts affected with the rheumatic pains, and affirm that they have seen it in the bodies of those who died of this disease. Ballonius found in the body of a man, who had often suffered pains about the scapulæ and shoulders, "that all the nerves and ligaments of the
 " muscles of the shoulders were covered with a fat
 " serum; and that the same thing had been observed
 " in others who had suffered the like pains, and had
 " found no relief from art^g." A celebrated English author, Clopton Havers^h, made many experiments on the mucilage which he had collected from the joints of large animals, and believed that it might be inspissated by a mixture of acrid substances, but chiefly acids. He remarks, that, on cupping-glasses being applied to the parts affected, they excited bladders, which were filled with a thick kind of jelly that made the skin stiff. But he chiefly relies on the testimony of Drelincourt, the celebrated professor of medicine at Leyden, who affirmed, that, in the body of a man who died of the rheumatism, he found a glutinous substance concreted over the muscles, equal to two or three nobles in thickness. But afterwards Havers himself saw two cases that confirmed the observation of Drelincourt.

Many curious experiments were tried upon a similar substance that was extracted, after various trials, from a large tumour of the thigh, and adhered under the periosteumⁱ, which sufficiently prove that there is an
 acid

^g Ephemerides, lib. i. Tom. I. p. 30.
 Nova, p. 226, 227.
 Tom. I. p. 277, 278.

^h Osteologia
 i Memoires de l'Academ. de Chirurgie,

acid acrimony in this jelly or glue. But we cannot absolutely conclude from hence, that the acrimony of the rheumatism is always acid: for various trials have been made on a mucilage taken from the joints of large animals and of men, which seem to prove that there is not only an acid, but an alkaline acrimony^k; although it is confessed that the signs of the acid are most commonly to be found.

What we have already said sufficiently proves, that a *sanguine constitution infected with some acrid vice* frequently precedes the rheumatism; and that the acrimony is not always the same, but possibly may be various. From what has been already said, therefore, it is evident, that it may with reason be attributed to a scorbutic acrimony, as the rheumatism is said to be a disease allied to the scurvy.

The learned Raulin^l believed that the acrimony of the venereal disease sometimes was concerned in this disorder, especially in those who were any ways infected with it from their birth, and had contracted it from their parents; for he supposes, that, according as the venereal disease is of long or short standing, so the pains with which those wretches are tortured are more or less equivocal, or take a near or distant resemblance to the rheumatism. He candidly confesses, that he was once deceived, where this family-secret was discovered too late. But, in another similar case, he found mercury the only serviceable thing, having tried ineffectually all those medicines that are usually administered in the rheumatism.

Manhood.] In treating of the pain of the joints and hips, Aretæus says^m, that men are more subject to this disorder than women. Those are more exposed to hard labour, the inclemencies of weather, fatigue, journeys, irregular diet; so that it is no wonder that they are oftener seized with these disorders; “ⁿ unless “ women (as Seneca, inveighing against luxury, says “ of those of his time,) by means of their vices have “ lost

^k De Bonon. scien. et art. instit. atque acad. Commentar. Tom. I. p. 148. et seq. ^l De Maladies occasionées par les promptes et fréquentes variations de l'air, p. 306. ^m Morbor. Diuturn. lib. ii. cap. 12. p. 67. ⁿ Ibid. p. 260.

“lost the benefit of their sex, and, having thrown off
 “the woman, are plagued with the diseases of the men.”
 He makes also this remark, “That women are less
 “liable to this disorder than men; yet when afflicted,
 “they have it to a much greater degree. For when
 “a disorder falls where it is neither usual nor com-
 “mon, as the cause that generates it must be more
 “powerful, the consequence will be more severe.”
 I knew a thin hysterical woman, who, by exposing her-
 self, when warm with exercise, to the cold evening
 air in autumn, was seized with a violent pain about
 the *os coccygis*; which presently after abated, and then
 spread over the whole body; then again returned with
 greater violence to the same part, so that she could
 not even lie in bed. She had a slight fever at the
 same time. In about three weeks she was cured;
 but, every autumn after that time, she felt some re-
 mains of the same disorder.

A young girl of fashion, after having heated herself
 with exercise, sat in an open boat, and exposed her-
 self to the dew and cold of the evening. The next
 day, she felt a great pain in her neck, which soon af-
 ter spread over her whole body: sometimes (wandering
 after a strange manner) it seized her feet; then her
 elbows, and fingers of her hands; and sometimes the
 lobe of her ear, which swelled and looked inflamed.
 Aretæus, in describing the wandering nature of these
 pains, says, “That at last the nostrils, ears, and lips,
 “are affected p.”

High living.] Because by this means the *sanguine*
temperament is increased. For poignant sauces are of-
 ten swallowed at costly entertainments, to force an
 appetite, when the stomach does not require any more
 meat; from whence springs an acrid disorder of the
 blood.

A sudden admission of cold.] There is no cause of
 the rheumatism more frequent, nor more powerful,
 than this; which is also confirmed by the testimony
 of Sydenham. In his treatise on the rheumatism he
 says, “that it most commonly comes by taking cold,
 “after

“ after the body has been heated by exercise or any other way ^a.” Heat, whether it be caused by that of the external air, or by violent exercise of the body, always renders the external humours more thin, as well as thickens the residuary internal ones; dissipates the more moveable ^r; collects, binds, and hardens the gross humours, and at length unites them into indissolvable masses: from whence arises an immeability of the humours, as well as an elongation and weakness of the solids. Hippocrates ^s tells us, that a gout of the hip may be produced by heat, “ if any one travels for a long time together in the sun, and the hips have been heated, and the humour in the joints dried up: And that it may be dried up, and hardened, is very certain; for the patient cannot turn or move his joints, from the pain he feels in them; and, for the same reason, his stiff fingers cannot be moved.” It is worthy of remark, that Cornarius preferred that reading which has της σπονδυλης, instead of της δακτυλης, as in the ischias the disorder is supposed to attack the vertebræ, rather than the fingers.

By the heat of the body, the fat which before remained undisturbed in the tunica cellulosa, the omentum, and mesentery, &c. is now melted, suddenly mingled with the blood, and increases the quantity of the circulating humours. We see, in men that have heated themselves, the vessels turgid, the face red, and also the limbs, nay, the whole body; so that the blood has penetrated into the lesser vessels, through the extremities of which it can hardly flow into the veins, because of the increased velocity of the circulation; from whence there may be danger of an obstruction, as well as of an inflammation.

Therefore, if the heated body take cold, the solid fibres are rendered dense; the cavity of the vessels is suddenly lessened; the more gross parts, which have entered into the vessels that were dilated, remain there immovable; so that all the disorders, produced by the heat, are much increased, and may produce very stubborn

Sect. vi. chap. 5. p. 270. ^r H. Boerhaave Instit. Medic. sect. 746.
^s De Internis Affection. cap. 53. Charter. Tom. VII. p. 676.

born diseases. Those things, of which we have already spoken, in the history of the Pleurisy, §. 881, no 2. may be here referred to.

Simpson, the famous professor of medicine and anatomy, in treating of these matters, supposes, that the vessels which are distributed through the external superficies of the body are contracted by the sudden admission of cold, and that the free passage of the humours through them is impeded: But those vessels which lie deeper are not so soon affected with the cold, so that they must bear the whole force and impetus of the blood, which cannot pass freely through the contracted external ones. Hence he explains many effects of the rheumatism thus: " Let us suppose
" a pretty broad part of the external body to be affected by the cold at the same time, and by this means
" the defluxion to be diffused widely over a number
" of muscles as well as joints: Now, this being supposed, we may easily conceive that a pain and pricking may follow on the action and motion of the muscles; that, by varying the posture of the body, those pricking pains may move from place to place, with the same quickness, on the muscles, whose office it is to move, turn, or bend the body any way; and that this sort of rheumatism may be more troublesome than any other, as the pain follows any motion whatever. In short, if it remains long in the joints, and spreads to the ambient parts, it will at length affect their tone and vigour, by too great a distension: and, as their action on the extravasated humours is also disturbed, these humours will not be so fluid, nor so easily absorbed by the veins; but will coagulate and harden, and at last entirely deprive the joints of motion."

Those things are worthy of perusal, which the famous author has mentioned, in treating of the origin of the rheumatism, which he ascribes principally to this cause, *viz.* that the vessels which lie deeper bear the whole force and pressure of the blood, that is impeded in its course in those vessels that wander thro' the superficies of the body, which, as I have observed,

ved, are contracted by the cold; so that it presses strongly upon those vessels which lie deep, and increases their natural secretions: whence he accounts for the redness that is often observed to affect the rheumatic part.

In like manner he explains the reason “ why the “ air passing through a narrow crevice affects the body with the sensation of cold, especially that part “ which is exposed near it.” From hence he concludes that a *catarrh*, a *cough*, a *rheumatism*, &c. are disorders of the solid, and not of the fluid parts of the body. In the mean time, it appears also, that cold suddenly admitted acts upon the humours contained in the vessels, and takes off from their fluidity. Drops of blood that fall from the nostrils of healthy men into cold water, immediately lose their fluidity. Ægineta^u says, “ that any humour which is not natural, or a weakness of the particles, may bring on “ a disease of the joints.”

Young men, children, and infirm people, are very subject to these diseases; because in them the vessels more easily yield to the impulse of the fluids. From hence it is even supposed, that, as the part is longer or more frequently affected with the rheumatism, the disease will the sooner return; because the vessels which have been often or a long time disordered are weakened, and afterwards yield very easily to any cause or power. The hysteric woman, mentioned a little before, felt every autumn some threats of the returning disease.

Therefore, as the joints, and the tendinous expansions that cover the muscles, do not lie very far from the skin, upon which sudden cold immediately acts, a reason may be given why the rheumatism often falls on those parts.

May not a violent cold so suddenly contract the vessels of the soft parts which cover the bones, as to cause the rheumatism in the internal cavities, that are not so soon affected by it? Storck^v imagines, that such cases

^t De Re Medica Dissertat. Quatuor, p. 119, 120.
ap. 78. p. 257.

^v Ann. Medic. Secund. p. 124.

^u Lib. iii.

cases as these have fallen under his observation, from the air's being frequently moist, cloudy, cold, in the autumn, winter, or spring. Some patients, notwithstanding they had all the symptoms of the rheumatism, could however bear a good blow without much pain. They had the fever only to a slight degree, but the breast was always troubled with a dryness and frequent cough, their strength soon began to fail, and their bodies wasted away.

Penetrating remedies, warm sudorifics and diuretics, were here very prejudicial; but emollient medicines were of service, which, being taken warm and copiously for many days, had this effect, that tumours began to appear about the joints, the inquietude and wakefulness ceased, and the patients slept calmly.

[The influence of the weather in autumn.] For, in this season of the year, the mornings and evenings are often cold, and hurt those who incautiously go too thin clothed. Galen^w advises to avoid the morning cold, and to beware of pulling off any of our clothes upon account of the mid-day heat in autumn; which Celsus has confirmed: *In autumn we ought not to walk about without sufficient cloaths, nor without shoes, especially in the colder days; nor sleep at night in the open air, or at least not without being well covered*^x. In Hungary, where not only in autumn, but even in summer, the mornings and evenings are often cold, although the heat of noon is very troublesome; the inhabitants almost always wear a fur cloak, which, during the hours of heat, hangs from the neck without being troublesome, and floats freely behind, leaving the hands and arms free and uncovered. In the morning or evening, when the cold comes on, they, without much pains, fix on sleeves to defend their arms and hands, whilst the cloak is brought forward, and easily fortifies the breast and belly from all inclemency. Thus clothed, these warlike people endure the

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^w De Hum. Corp. Constit. Charter. Tom. VI. p. 441.

^x Per autumnum neque sine veste, neque sine calceamentis, prodire oportet, præcipue diebus frigidioribus, neque sub divo nocte dormire, aut certe bene operiri. *Lib. i. cap. 3. p. 3.*

intemperature of the autumn air in their camps.

Hippocrates ^y, enumerating the diseases of the autumn, reckons amongst them the *ischias*, a name given to the rheumatism when it seizes the hip. Galen ^z, in his commentary on this aphorism, affirms, that the *ischias* arises in the autumn season, principally from the malignity of the humours, or taking cold. Sydenham ^a has likewise observed, “ that the rheumatism attacks persons chiefly in the autumn, tho’ “ it may also at any other time.”

Obstructed perspiration.] That the whole human body perspired, Hippocrates and Galen very well knew: which was afterwards confirmed by the observations of Sanctorius, Keil, De Gorter, and Kau; who, by their experiments and assiduous attention, added no trifling acquisition to the medical art.

It has been already evidently demonstrated, that a thin but copious vapour is perspired, by the cutaneous arteries, and the ducts of the cutaneous glands, from the lungs, nose, and mouth. This vapour of perspiration must be of the most subtile kind. For the celebrated Simpson ^b, upon repeated experiments, found, that a shirt which had been worn a whole night was not heavier in the morning than it was before, altho’ the body had perspired a whole pound in that time; nay, a shirt worn for three days and nights, is not increased in its weight.

As it has been observed, that this secretion of perspiration is more changed by the emotions of the mind than of the body; and that the vapour is so subtile, as not even to augment the weight of a shirt; some have supposed, that part of the subtile matter which is diffused through the nerves may possibly be voided this way from the body. But it is very probable, that the thin lymph which moistens, nourishes, and washes the coverings or membranes of the nerves, and hinders the nervous fibres collected in the greater nervous trunk from adhering together, may be voided by this

means

^y Aphor. 22. sect. 3. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 117.

^a Sect. vi. cap. 5. p. 270.

^b An inquiry how far the animal and vital actions can be accounted for, independent of the brain. Essay iv. p. 196.

^z Ibid.

means of perspiration; as these coats are not to be found on the nerves, as they approach the skin to form the organ of touch.

Those humours which would be very prejudicial, and might bring on diseases, if kept in the body, are also voided by means of perspiration: there is also a perspirable part that is safely evacuated in the urine; so that, on the perspiration's being lessened, it is observed that the quantity of urine is increased, *et e contra*. Those particles which cannot be expelled by any other means from the body, are thrown forth by the pores of the skin; so that, if the perspiration be stopped, they may prove very hurtful.

It may be here queried, Whether in dangerous acute diseases, when the whole skin is dry, there is any perspiration or not? Whether that perspirable matter, that is hindered from being discharged by the exhaling vessels, and repelled inwardly, does not cause pale and colourless urine, a thing that skilful physicians always dread in such disorders? Whether, when there is a tendency to putrefaction, there be not some volatile parts, of an alkaline hurtful kind, retained in the body, and whether they may not be expelled by means of perspiration? hence it is, that physicians are glad when this dry skin of their patients begins to moisten. It is indeed probable, that the more subtle part of the chyle, which circulates with the blood, but is not sufficiently concocted and assimilated to the nature of the other humours of the human body, is expelled by invisible perspiration. Authors, who have written concerning perspiration, agree, that about three hours after dinner the body perspires less than it did before, as the chyle is preparing from the food taken in; but afterwards, perspiration is again augmented, as the chyle is concocted and flows through the vessels with the blood. It may possibly be, that certain parts of the nourishment that are changed into chyle, of which chyle the blood is prepared, are averse to an entire reduction, and are perspired through the pores of the skin. I think I have observed a smell of garlick to proceed from the tops of the fingers of such persons

as eat of it plentifully every day in their meals. If the subtle parts of acrid food, upon the perspiration being impeded, be retained, the blood may be tainted with some sharp vice, and be disposed to produce the rheumatism; as has been already said under this aphorism. In §. 586. treating of the Causes of Fevers, I brought the following quotation from Hippocrates: "Those whose perspiration is free, are of a weak, but healthy frame of body, and more easily recover from disorders. Those in whom perspiration is otherwise, are, when free from sickness, more robust; but when attacked by any disorder, are not easily cured." This is applicable generally or partially. As long as the business of perspiration is carried on as it ought, in men of a weak constitution, they find themselves very well; but even when it is hindered, it is easily brought on again, and they soon recover their health. Those who perspire less, are, *cæteris paribus*, commonly more robust, nor are injured by such slight causes as the others are: But when a violent disease has triumphed over their natural strength, they are more dangerously ill, and more difficult of recovery: for this reason *the age of manhood* seems to be enumerated amongst the preceding causes; because men, *cæteris paribus*, are stronger than women.

An inflammatory disposition, &c.] Blood taken from rheumatic patients is covered with a white, tough, hard, thick coat, almost like hog's skin. This is called *pleuritic blood*, because such a coat is almost always to be found in that disorder: hence it is inferred, that there is an inflammatory disposition in this disease, but that it shews itself slower than in a pleurisy. But see what has been said of this kind of blood at §. 384.

Dr Storck ^d always found the blood of rheumatic patients covered with such a coat; that the serum did not separate in four or five hours, and what did separate was but trifling and thick; and he sometimes observed, that, upon raising it with a rod, it had formed itself

^c De Alimento. Charter. Tom. VI. p. 287. secund. p. 115, et seq.

^d Ann. medic.

itself into threads. From whence he queries, “Whether the chief seat of the disorder is not in the serum of the blood?” For, on the first or second day, the parts affected were inflated with a white swelling, and so distended that they could hardly move any limb without the greatest pain; nay, could not bear the least touch without crying out. Many patients were seized with an universal rheumatic swelling: for on the third or fourth day, the skin of the whole body began to be distended with a white tumour, which was very painful, and even the face was distorted by the swelling. All these symptoms seem to shew, that the chief seat of the rheumatism may be sometimes in the serum, or perhaps in the lymph of the blood. I have myself frequently seen the joints affected with a swelling of a reddish colour.

If this universal tumescence of the limbs should suddenly subside, the matter now flowing to one place, will form large lymphatic tumours, which generally seize the hips, knees, or groin. These tumours do not yield to the external application of discutients, nor sudorifics, or diuretics, but to the knife, “when a yellow viscid serum was always discharged, that could be inspissated by a gentle heat^c.” One patient had such a tumour between the *scapulae*, as big as one’s head, and, when it was opened, discharged nine pounds of yellow viscid serum.

From hence it seems, that in the Rheumatism there is a viscid lentor and concretion of the humours, which may perhaps exist before it, as its origin is sometimes very sudden, as will by and by appear. For it is well known, that there may be very sudden concretions of the humours of the body. In acute diseases, a few drops of blood will sometimes fall from the nose, which at first will be fluid, and in a minute afterwards concrete and harden. This same blood, a little before, was able to pass through the lungs into the right ventricle of the heart; and now, as soon as it is out of the vessels, acquires solidity. So that skilful physicians usually esteem it a bad omen, if the blood, removed

from the action of the vessels which hinders the concretion of the liquids, be subject to acquire a sudden solidity.

Wherefore, though the inflammatory disposition in the blood may be slower in shewing itself, yet whatever impedes the circulation may give rise to the rheumatism. The celebrated Hoffman tells us, “ That
 “ from a rather tight ligature suffered to remain
 “ twenty-four hours on the foot after venesection,
 “ on account of the orifice being pretty large, a pain
 “ has seized the joints of the feet, and particularly
 “ of the great toe, in the same manner as the gout,
 “ which continued troublesome for several days f.”
 It was indeed this celebrated physician’s own case, who ordered the vein in his leg to be opened; and because it lay deep, made use of a very tight ligature: but the next morning, he was seized with a violent pain, not only in his leg, but even in the joints of his feet.

It begins with a continual fever, &c.] It now remains that we consider the manner in which the rheumatism begins its attacks, and the symptoms that attended its progress. Sydenham has given the following description of this disease: “ It begins with a
 “ chillness and shivering, which are soon succeeded by
 “ heat, restlessness, thirst, and the other concomitants of a fever. In a day or two, and sometimes
 “ sooner, there arises an acute pain in some or other
 “ of the limbs, especially in the wrists, shoulders, and
 “ knees, which, shifting between whiles, affects these
 “ parts alternately, leaving a redness and swelling in
 “ the parts last affected. In the beginning of the illness, the fever and the abovementioned symptoms
 “ do sometimes come together; but the fever goes off
 “ gradually, whilst the pain continues, and sometimes increases, occasioned by the derivation of the
 “ febrile matter to the limbs; which the frequent return of the fever, from the repulsion of the morbid
 “ matter by external remedies, sufficiently shews g.”
 Some-

f *Medic. Ration.* Tom. IV. parte ii. cap. 8. p. 434.

g *Scct. vi. chap. 5. p. 27.*

Sometimes, a few hours after the beginning of the fever, a wandering pain is perceived, fixing itself, that same, or perhaps the following day, in this or that place, which sometimes swells, and sometimes not; but touching the part always augments the pain, as Storck ^h has observed. Sometimes rheumatic pains are suddenly excited. An healthy girl, of a sanguine constitution, complained in the autumn, of a pain about the os ilium. The day following, stooping suddenly to take something from the ground, the pain instantly increased to a violent degree, and spread itself over the whole right side, leg, and arm; nay, over the right side of the head; which was increased upon the least motion. She was bled, and the menses immediately flowed. On the fourth day, a white, thick, and copious sediment appeared in the urine; on the sixth it was natural; on the seventh the pain left her.

The severer the fever is at the beginning, the more violent the pain. Although the pain seizes this or that joint, yet, when the fever abates, or entirely ceases, it never fixes in one place. I have known the pain remove from the right hand to the left knee, and from thence return to its former place; nay, sometimes to seize the whole body. Other physicians have observed the same. Storck ⁱ saw the rheumatic matter which had seized the joints of the hands and feet, dispersed through the whole body, and exciting most exquisite pains, an universal rigor, and sometimes even a tetanus. The lower jaw alone remained unaffected, the eyes were distended and bloodshot, the pain caused tears, which were so very sharp, as to corrode the cheeks as they trickled down. Afterwards the breast was affected, attended with a difficult respiration, that threatened a suffocation. Sinapisms were applied to the joints of the hands and feet; in half an hour, a violent pain seized the knees and wrists, and the danger of suffocation was immediately lessened. The belly then was seized with a sudden violent pain; which was presently eased, by voiding some
hard

^h Ann. Medic. Secund. p. 112, et seq.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 126, 127.

hard, round excrements, upon the injection of a clyster. Moreover, the pain sometimes seized the groin, and afterwards the testes, followed by convulsions and faintings, with a perfect asphyxia, for seven minutes; when the pulse returned, and a pleasant sleep followed, with a soft swelling in the knees and wrists, attended but with little pain. Such patients have recovered their health in a short time, by a plentiful discharge of urine, promoted by an infusion of elder flowers in whey.

I have known many cases which shew that the morbid matter of the rheumatism is endued with a certain wonderful disposition to change its place or situation suddenly; and that it affects the joints of the limbs, although it is more liable to fall on the loins, hips, and knees. But it seizes not only the joints, but also the tendinous expansions, called the *aponeurotic*, with which the muscles of the back, neck, and limbs are covered, as the famous Cocchi has excellently observed ^k.

Sometimes it seizes the brain, lungs, &c.] This appears sufficiently evident, from what has been already said: but it sometimes happens, that the rheumatic matter is of such a wandering kind, that at one time it seizes the external, and at another the internal parts ^l; so that those afflicted in this manner are in greater danger. Sometimes, when the pain in the limbs ceases, there arises an anxiety of the breast, a palpitation of the heart, and intermitting pulse; which symptoms, upon the pain's returning to the limbs, vanish, and the fluttering pulse is again regular and free. Dr Storck in another place ^m describes many similar diseases, which he observed in the month of December, in 1759: a horror over the whole body was the beginning of the disorder, then a languor; after that a rheumatic pain, partly wandering, partly fixed, which seized all the limbs, and then ceased one or two hours after: then the breast was oppressed, and the patients began to cough. The head was likewise
pained

^k Del Bagni de Pisa Tractato, p. 171.
p. 126.

^m Ibid. p. 40, 41.

^l Ann. Medic. Secund.

pained in various manners. Sometimes, after an hour or two, the rheumatic pain began afresh to diffuse itself over all the limbs; the pain of the head then immediately ceased, and the oppression of the breast and cough vanished. These changes often happened in the same patient.

This rheumatic matter, which is sometimes so vague and wandering, unless it be expelled or dissipated from the body by a good method of cure, (of which we shall speak by and by), flows to some one place, and forms great lymphatic tumours; which, as I have already said, appear on the external superficies of the body; and, upon being lanced, void a yellow viscid serum, that may be inspissated by means of a gentle heat. Therefore, as it appears that this same matter may remove from the limbs to the head and breast; if by a salutary metastasis it does not return to the limbs again, nor cannot be expelled by any method of cure, tumours may be collected in the interior parts productive of dangerous disorders, and even of death, as the dissection of such bodies has abundantly evinced.

Three patients^a, whose interior parts were seized by this serum, which before had been dispersed over the whole superficies of the body, died of the rheumatism. In two of the bodies, a large quantity of yellow gluey matter was found between the membrane surrounding the lungs, and the lungs themselves, and the whole substance of that viscus was compressed into a very small space. A great quantity of the same matter was found between the pia mater, the brain, and the cerebellum; and the anterior ventricles of the brain were full of the same jelly.

In the third patient, the tumor of the limbs subsided, and a difficult respiration followed, with a convulsive cough, which yielded to no remedies; so that the poor man, exhausted of his strength, died within fourteen days. In the middle of the right lobe of the lungs, a bag was found which contained five pounds of an acrid yellow serum. The other parts were found.

Syden.

Sydenham^o, speaking of the rheumatism, says as follows: " However this be, it is very frequent now: " and though, when the fever is gone off, it seldom " proves fatal; yet the violence of the pain, and its " long continuance, render it no contemptible dis- " ease: for if it be ill managed, it many times lasts " all the life long; and tortures the sick, not only " months, but years." But from what immediately follows, it appears, that he formed this prognostic of that sort of rheumatism that obsessed and was fixed in the joints: For when the wandering rheumatic matter changes its situation, and lodges in the bowels, he could not say that this disorder was seldom fatal. When it seizes the brain and lungs, it is a hard matter to discover the disease, as will afterwards appear at §. 1495; so that the patient's death, which often follows, is not attributed to the rheumatism.

Sydenham tells us, that he has observed a certain ailment, very like the rheumatism; and, in respect of the cruel pain of the loins, bearing some resemblance to a nephritis, attended with intermitting fevers; he ascribed it to a translocation of the febrile matter to the muscular parts of the body. In this malady, he prescribed the same method of cure as if it was an intermitting fever^p; " as the disorder, by frequent bleed- " ings or other evacuations, was heightened, and the " patient brought in danger of his life."

Storck^q has a remarkable observation, which deserves to be here mentioned, as it confirms what Sydenham says, that the rheumatism is sometimes accompanied with an intermitting fever.

A patient was tortured with a violent rheumatic pain over his whole body; he had likewise a very slight fever, and sometimes for three or four hours was free from pain. As soon as the pain ceased, the pulse intermitted every third stroke; and the time of the intermission was equal to that in which the three prior pulsations were performed.

However, the patient never complained of any an-
xiety

^o Sect. vi. chap. 5. p. 271.
P. 331.

^p In his answer to Dr Brady.

^q Ann. Medic. Secund. p. 128, et seq.

xiety in the breast, was cheerful, and did not lose much strength.

On the morning of the fourth day, the symptoms were all very favourable: about noon a rigor came on, and the fever increased, but without augmenting the pain; the night was restless.

On the fifth day the pains ceased, but the pulse still intermitted every third stroke: about noon they returned again, and a rigor preceded the fever, which was so violent, that the strength was very much lessened, so that the Peruvian bark was immediately given; and after administering a paretic, the night was spent calmly.

On the sixth day, the fever was slight, and scarce any exacerbation at noon; but the pains still remained violent. The Peruvian bark was every day administered, mixed with a large dose of antiscorbutic conserves, together with an infusion of elder-flowers in whey. Thus the fever was entirely subdued, but the pains did not abate; if at intervals they did, the pulse intermitted as before.

This method of cure was continued to the twelfth day, when a copious sweat broke forth, brown coloured, fetid, and clammy, which rendered the patient very weak: the pains then entirely ceased, and the pulse was regular and natural.

When the patient discontinued taking the usual remedies, he drank claret and whey for common drink. This soft and nourishing diet restored his strength in a few days, and he was afterwards very well.

Now from what has been said, it is worthy of remark, that the bark cured the fever; but that the rheumatic pains and intermission of the pulse still remained; but upon the eruption of the foul sweat, we find all the malady was presently subdued.

With a tumour and redness, &c.] This often happens, but not always; for I have seen violent pains, without any tumour or redness of the part. Storck remarks as follows: "That the part affected sometimes swelled, and sometimes not; but that upon being
" touch-

“ touched, the pain increased ^r.” He observed in many patients ^s, that the fever preceded by a shivering was very violent; and that on the second, sometimes immediately on the first day, the parts affected were inflated with a white swelling; and that they were afterwards so distended, that no limb could be stirred without exquisite pain. He observed likewise ^t, that many patients were seized with an universal rheumatic tumour; for on the third or fourth day of the disorder, the skin of the whole body began to be distended with a white tumour, which was very painful. I remember to have seen a limb afflicted with a violent rheumatic pain, but without swelling: when the pain afterwards removed to another limb, the part first affected appeared tumid and of a reddish colour, and the pain abated there. Sydenham seems to have remarked this, in treating of the rheumatic pain: for, says he, “ shifting between whites, it affects these parts alternately; leaving some redness and swelling in the part last affected ^u.”

Comes and goes periodically.] It is evident from the preceding paragraph, where a definition of the rheumatism was given, that the disease may be well said to be *allied to the gout, scurvy, and arthritis*; so that it is no wonder that the properties of these disorders are sometimes attributed to the rheumatism. It is allowed by all physicians, that the arthritis and the gout go off and return by fits. Sydenham says, “ This disease, when not accompanied with a fever, is often taken for the gout; though it differs essentially from that, as will plainly appear to those that are thoroughly acquainted with both diseases ^v.”

But he said a little before, that the fever in the rheumatism abated by degrees, whilst the pain remained, and sometimes was very violent; it is, therefore, no wonder, that some should mistake these pains, when unaccompanied with a fever, for the arthritis. He remarks, that if the rheumatism be unskilfully treated, it may turn to a lasting disorder ^w, “ though in

^r Ibid. p. 113, 122.

^u Sect. vi. cap 5 p. 271.

^s Ibid. p. 114.

^v Ibid.

^t Ibid. p. 116.

^w Ibid. p. 272.

“ in this case it is not always so violent, but has its
 “ periodical returns like the gout.”

But as the rheumatism is very frequent, it gives physicians opportunities sufficient to consider it^{*}; and I believe it will appear that the rheumatism, from its own nature, has not the same periodical fits as are observed in the gout and arthritis. I knew a great number, who, notwithstanding they had it severely, never felt the rheumatism but once during their whole life; for they were rendered more cautious, and took care to avoid the common cause of this disorder, viz. *taking cold when they were warm*. I have likewise seen many, who were a long time in a wretched condition, from the rheumatism being but badly cured; and I could not discover the real time of the return of the paroxysms, as they seemed rather to be excited by a sudden change of the temperature of the air, and the pains not so acute as those in the beginning of the disease.

§. 1492. **I**F the rheumatism lasts long, and increases, it often, after the most violent pain, deprives the joint of motion, and produces an ankylosis, scarce removable by any means whatever.

From what has been already said, it appears, that the rheumatism not only invades the joints, but even the muscles and their membranes; and from what follows, it will appear that the membranes that cover the nerves are likewise affected by it. This paragraph treats of those calamities that are occasioned by the rheumatism on the joints, especially if the disorder increases and lasts long.

Galen calls those daily pains arising from the defluxion that invades the joints, and especially the hip[†], *κεδμαλα*; in another place, he calls those defluxions that attack the legs, and chiefly those that seize the first joint about the hip, by the same name.

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E

In

^{*} Vide sect. 1490.

[†] Fœsli æconom. Hippocrat. p. 201, 202.

In treating of Luxations at §. 362. one cause of luxation was observed to be a concretion in the hollow part of the joint, which extruded the bone. In the same part it was remarked, that the ligaments of the joints, arising from those places where the epiphyses are joined to the rest of the bone, surround, like a hollow capsule, the whole joint, and hinder it from sliding out or any foreign matter from getting in. In this hollow capsule are the extremities of the receiving and received bone, incrufted over with a cartilage; and in the large joints, there are pretty large glands, and a number of small ones, which take up the internal superficies that surrounds the joint. It was likewise proved, that the thin medullary oil, which is in the cavernous part of the bones, transudes thro' the cartilaginous extremities of the articulated bones into the hollow of the joint.

Through these glands a mucus is secreted, like the white of an egg, of a salt taste; which, when mixed with the medullary oil, constitutes that liniment that anoints the extremities of the articulated bones, and so lubricates them that the bones may move in their joints without much friction. Also, that subtle kind of dew (which we know is in all the cavities, great or small, of the human body) is expelled from the extreme exhaling arteries into the hollow of the joint.

Therefore, if the rheumatism increases, and remains long in any joint, the natural secretion of the articulary mucus will be disturbed; as will also the excretion of the medullary oil that transudes into the hollow of the joint. Hence Simpson very judiciously draws the following conclusion: " That if it remains
 " long in the joints, and spreads to the ambient parts,
 " it will at length impair their tone and vigour by so
 " great a distension: and as their action on the ex-
 " travasated humours is also disturbed, these will not
 " be so fluid, nor so easily absorbed again into the
 " veins; but will harden, coagulate, and at last en-
 " tirely deprive the joint of motion ^b."

This shews what care ought to be taken in immediately relieving the patient, as delay alone may in-
 crease

crease the disorder. It very often happens that advice is called too late: so that, as Aretæus says, “the patient falls into an incurable habit; as, for want of proper assistance at the beginning, when the disorder is most easy to be conquered, it acquires by time such power and strength as baffles the diligence of the physician ^c.”

I have seen in some patients such anchyloses arise in the spine of the back, from rheumatic pains, as made the poor wretches walk with their bodies bent forward, so that during the remainder of their lives they could never stand upright. Such rustics as are employed in tilling and cultivating a garden, are more subject than others to this calamity; because they labour with their body bent forwards. If, when the spine of the back is hot with the summer's sun, a sudden shower should fall, which is often the case, and wet the shirt or clothes, the sudden cold of the moisture will many times cause the rheumatism, which those poor wretches neglect, or attempt to cure by noxious remedies. It often happens, that, after these men have suffered the most severe tortures, those tortures cease of their own accord; and that an incurable anchylosis remains during their life in the spine of the back; notwithstanding their appetite is very good, and in other respects they seem to be very healthy. Sydenham observed the same kind of disorder, “That, upon a cessation of these pains, the joints of the fingers are contracted inwards with nodous protuberances, as in the gout, which appear more on the internal than in the external parts of the fingers ^d.”

It has been already said, that Sydenham observed this kind of rheumatism, which he called the *scorbutic*, because it has an affinity to the scurvy in its principal symptoms. His description of it is this: “The pain sometimes affects one, and sometimes another part; but it does rarely occasion a swelling, as in the other species, neither is it attended with a fever.

E 2

It

^c Aret. Cappadoc. de Causis et Signis Morbor. Diutur. lib. ii. cap. 12.
^d Sect. vi. cap. 5. p. 272. ^e Ibid. p. 351.

“ It is also a less fixed pain, and accompanied with
“ irregular symptoms.”

But since this disorder chiefly attacks women, and men of a weak constitution, he imagined that it ought to be referred to the hysteric class; yet he found that it did not yield to antihysteric remedies. About four and thirty years ago, I saw a woman twenty five years old, who had this kind of rheumatism; she was of a tender frame, and subject to violent frights. She had exposed herself, when warm, to a cold air that issued through the crevice of a window. She felt sharp pains, sometimes in one, and sometimes in another part, which lasted for three or four hours; then abated, and a tumour rose on the joints that had before been so painful: manifest symptoms of the scurvy appeared in her gums. She endured this disorder ten weeks, before she applied to me for assistance. I prescribed some remedies for her, and she felt some relief; but in about eight days after, her right shoulder was attacked by the pain, which increased very much when she attempted to raise her arm. After other eight days, when she rose from her bed in the morning, she found a stiffness in all her limbs, but chiefly in her shoulders; but this stiffness soon vanished: and again, in about eight days after, she could not, but with difficulty, bend her wrists. As she found herself tolerably well in other respects, and that the pains which then returned in different parts were but slight, she neglected the assistance of physic. Some months after that, I found the joints of her fingers tumid, as also the knees, and that she could not easily move them: at last an entire ankylosis came on, which remained with her till her death.

I afterwards saw many similar cases.

Paulus Ægineta ^f, in treating of these disorders, has the following words: “ The peccant humour
“ that gets thus into the joints, is sometimes of the
“ bilious, sometimes of the sanguineous, and some-
“ times of the atrabiliary kind: it is generally, how-
“ ever, phlegmatic, and generated by a quantity of
“ crude

“ crude aliment, by indigestion, or by want of exercise: it acquires, if left to itself, a thickness or sizziness; and may get to a very obstinate degree of hardness, such as the Latins call a *toph*, and the Greeks a *poros*.—This happens principally when there is any humour that is foreign to nature, or when there is a weakness of the particles.”

§ 1493. **T**HE proximate cause of the rheumatism seems to be an inflammation in the lymphatic arteries of the membranes, which are about the ligaments of the joints, but not so violent as to produce a suppuration. It is cured by bleeding, by antiphlogistic purges frequently repeated, always giving a narcotic after each in the evening; by mild and warm baths, and by antiphlogistic fomentations to the parts affected; by blisters, and even actual cauteries; by such medicines as greatly dilute and soften at the same time; by a thin spare diet, rest, and the warmth of the bed; and towards the end of the cure, by frictions with warm dry cloths, together with the use of antiscorbutics.

If we consider what has been advanced in §. 1491, it will be evident that the rheumatism belongs to the class of inflammatory diseases: for it chiefly attacks people who are disposed to those disorders, and are of a sanguine constitution with an acrimonious infection of the juices, or live plentifully; or those who have an inflammatory disposition, that shows itself slower than in the pleurisy; though it most commonly comes by taking cold, after a person has been heated by violent exercise, or any other way. From whence Sydenham concludes, “ that no man ever doubted that rheumatics laboured under an inflammation^a. ”

This inflammation is in the lymphatic arteries of the membranes which belong to the ligaments of the

joints; but the rheumatism sometimes attacks also the membranes which invest the muscles, and their tendinous aponeuroses. The same frequently happens in the sheaths of the nerves themselves, as will appear in the following aphorism; so that the pains from these disordered coats or sheaths will often last a long time without destroying the nerves themselves. Sometimes, in such a case, a palsy will follow; which, however, vanishes by degrees, because the nerves themselves are not affected. The famous Boerhaave himself was so tormented with these pains, that he was at last so relaxed, that no motion, and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower limbs. For, as Schultens says, “ the
 “ juices of his body being consumed by the violence
 “ of the tortures, he was rendered paralytic, and in-
 “ capable of moving either his thighs, legs, or feet;
 “ and obliged to lie for whole months upon his back^b.”
 However, after five months, upon the 11th of January, 1723, he opened his lectures, tho’ he was very weak: and he afterwards regained his health, and the power of moving his lower limbs; which he enjoyed to the time of his death, for fifteen years or more.

This seems to confirm the notion, that in the rheumatism there is an inflammation of the membranes that belong to the ligaments of the joints. From whence the celebrated Hoffman says^c, that it is generally very difficult to know the gout from the rheumatism; he then thus distinguishes them from each other: “ The
 “ arthritic pain (says he) arises from a tartareous a-
 “ cid serum, inserting itself within the very con-
 “ nection of the joints; but in the rheumatic, that
 “ serous saline caustic matter is rather more external-
 “ ly situated upon the membranes of the muscles and
 “ ligaments of the joints. In the arthritis, the mu-
 “ cous glands which are situated in the joints, and
 “ were found out by the famous Havers, as well as the
 “ glandulous ligaments, pour forth the morbid mat-
 “ ter: On the other hand, the stagnating acrid serum
 “ of the rheumatism, proceeds rather from too great
 “ a

^b Alberti Schultens oratio academica in memoriam Hermannii Boerhaavii, p. 67. ^c Medic. Ration. Systema, Tom. III. cap. 3. sect. 34. p. 49.

“ a quantity of blood flowing into the canals, and is
 “ secreted and collected between the interstices of the
 “ membranes and muscles.”

Although the proximate cause of the rheumatism be an inflammation, yet this inflammation seldom comes to a suppuration; so that in this respect it differs from other inflammatory diseases. Boerhaave, though tortured with rheumatic pains for five months, had no imposthumation. It is evident, by many examples in §. 1491, that the tumours of a violent rheumatism have no pus contained in them, but only a viscid sily humour. Raubin affirms^d, that the rheumatism seldom comes to an abscess, although the parts afflicted with the pain swell greatly. He saw a man who had a rheumatic pain of the knee, which swelled prodigiously, and where there was a manifest fluctuation; yet the tumour disappeared in a few days.

Hippocrates observes, That *when the hip-bone falls out of its place upon a long-continued pain of the sciatica, it creates a mucous matter*^e. Galen^f, in his commentary on this aphorism, proves, that by the word *ischion*, Hippocrates meant the joint of the hip.

Whether the rheumatism can absolutely never come to an imposthumation, seems with me a doubt; but it is very certain that it happens but seldom. Tissot, enumerating the various exits of the rheumatism, remarks, that an abscess is sometimes formed in the part affected, or in the parts near it^g. He himself saw a large abscess formed in the thigh, in a *lumbago rheumatica*, from a neglect of the patient. It was cut, and a great quantity of pus came out; but some time after, the poor man died.

As the rheumatism may arise in the parts already mentioned, from a real inflammation, we ought to wait with all possible attention, to be able to form a proper judgment of the present evil. The diagnostic signs

^d Des maladies occasionnées par les promptes et fréquentes variations de l'air, cap. 15. p. 301.

^e Quibus ab ischiade diuturna vexatio ischium excidit, et rursus incidit, iis muci innascuntur. *Aphor.* 59. *sect.* 6. *Charter.* Tom. IX. p. 289.

^f *Ibid.* p. 290. ^g Avis au peuple sur sa santé, cap. 11.

signs of the rheumatism have already been sufficiently discussed in §. 1491.

It seems that this error is greatly to be feared in the ischias, lest we should take the pains arising from the abscess to be those of the rheumatism. Let us refer the reader to Hippocrates, who seems to confirm the opinion, that it is very difficult to form a right judgment of the disorder. *Eupolemis in Oenias felt a pain in his right hip and groin, the nearest joining of the hip to the groin, and the fore-part of the hip. Upon losing a vast deal of black thick blood from the ankle, and taking a smart purge, he grew better. The pains, however, did not cease; but rather extended wider. The pus lay deep, rather in the bone than in the flesh. He was neglected for some time in this condition, till he became extremely weak: and then a great many large eschars were made by the actual cautery, near one another, and a vast discharge of pus ensued. A few days after he died, partly from the number and largeness of the ulcers, and partly from weakness^h.*

Hippocrates confesses, that this patient might have been saved, if in time an ample incision had been made. What deserves chiefly to be remarked, is, that Hippocrates saw another patient in the same place, one Lycon, who was troubled with nearly the same complaints, saving that the pains scarcely affected his legs, nor did the disorder come to a suppuration: this man Hippocrates cured, after he had been a long time under his care. If, therefore, Hippocrates (as he himself ingenuously confessed) might err in such a case, how much care ought all physicians to take, that they may not likewise err? In Tulpusⁱ, we find the case
of

^h Eupolemis in Oeniadis ischii dextri, et inguinis, et propinquæ ischii juncturæ ab inguine et anteriore ischii positi, dolore vexabatur. Huic sanguis ex malicolo detractus copiosissimus, et niger et crassus, epotoque pharmaco deorsum alvum purgante, tum multum purgatus est, tum melius quadam tenuis habuit. Sed dolores non cessabant, verum potius extendebantur latius. Pus os potius quam carnem alte pervadebat, et aliquamdiu sic se habere ignoratus est, donec admodum debilis exstitit. Postea crustis permultis iisque magnis ac densis, inustus est: pusque multum et crassum effluxit, ac paucis post diebus interiit, tum ex ulcerum magnitudine et multitudine, tum ex corporis imbecillitate. *Epidemic. lib. v. textu 5. Charter Tom. IX. p. 334.*

ⁱ Observat. Medic. lib. iii. cap. 25. p. 222.

of a married woman, who, after being almost entirely spent by an uterine hæmorrhage after child-birth, was attacked by a violent pain of the hip, which obliged her to lie for forty days in the same place and situation; neither could she stir an inch from thence, but immediately she fainted away, was convulsed, and her whole body grew stiff like a stock of wood. That Tulpius imagined this pain to be rheumatic, appears from hence, that he believed the uterine hæmorrhage “ had exhausted her strength, and that her limbs being deprived of their genial vigor, were rendered “ so feeble and weak, as not to be able to throw off “ those defluxions which were perpetually flowing “ down to them from the refrigerated brain.”

It is known, that, in Tulpius's time, it was the received opinion amongst physicians, that fluxions *ρευματα* descended from the brain to the limbs, and produced the rheumatism. The most powerful remedies were administered without any success. “ But “ at length the evil providentially made its exit by a “ large abscess in the thigh; from which, on the first “ day of its breaking, more than ten small vessels or “ cups of pus issued out.” However, she recovered; “ and afterwards brought forth twins, and continued “ to live as healthy as if nothing had happened^k.”

It is cured by bleeding.] As the proximate cause of this disease is an inflammation, bleeding has been advised by almost all physicians; and by some of them, even copiously. But the ancients who treated of the arthritis, the gout, rheumatism, and scurvy, supposed the cause to reside in the four humours, *viz.* in the blood, the phlegm, the yellow and black bile; and prescribed a different method of cure, as they supposed this or that humour to predominate. Thus Trallian says, “ If it be evident from the symptoms “ we have mentioned, that the tumour of the joints “ is of an acrid bilious kind, the cure must not be attempted by bleeding, but by such medicines as will “ carry off that bile^l.” But Ægineta orders those who abound with the sanguineous humour, to be blood-

^k Ibid.^l Lib. xi. cap. 1.

blooded; and not only them, but even the phlegmatic and melancholic. Galen^m commends it in the sanguineousⁿ: For (says he) *novi enim ischiadas una die sanatas, facta ex cruribus evacuatione sanguinis*, “ I have known the ischias cured in one day merely by bleeding in the legs.” But he prudently adds as follows: *Nimirum, ubi non ex frigore, sed impletis sanguine, quæ in coxa sunt, venis, provenissent*; “ that this is the case, when the disorder proceeds from the veins in the hip being too turgid with blood.” This bleeding seems to have been pretty copious; for he says, *Seclæ in poplite vena commodior ita affectis, quam in malleolo, scarificatio autem nihil perspicuo illis prodest*; “ that it is better for the patient to be bled in the knee than in the ankle, and that scarifications are of no service.”

But as *quisquis intolerabilis dolor est* °, “ pain of any kind, when violent,” demands bleeding, we may see why the cure of the rheumatism always used to be begun by this operation.

Hence Sydenham^p, when he was first called in, ordered ten ounces of blood to be drawn from the arm of his patient, of the same side in which the pain was; the following day he ordered the same quantity to be taken; as also a day or two after, according to the patient's strength, he bled him again; and then after three or four days, the fourth time; which is commonly the last, respect being had to the strength, age, and constitution of the patient, and other circumstances. For he laid it down as a particular axiom, “ that the cure ought not to be begun by any other method than by bleeding.”

He seldom prescribed more than four bleedings; excepting when the patient had used a more warm regimen than he ought, or taken hot medicines, or when the pains were assuaged by anodynes and paretics; as the disorder by means of these became more fixed, and required larger bleeding.

Sy-

^m Lib. iii. cap. 78. p. 261.

ⁿ De Curandi Ratione per Vene-

sectionem, cap. 28. Charter. Tom. X. p. 448.

^o Celsus, lib. ii.

cap. 10. p. 79. ^p Sect. vi. cap. 5. p. 274.

Sydenham seems to have been of opinion, that not only a recent, but even an old fixed rheumatism might be cured by bleeding: " But it is here to be observed, that when the rheumatism hath taken deep root by a continuance of some years, it is improper to repeat bleeding at such short intervals as in the beginning of the disease, and better to interpose some weeks between every bleeding. By this means the morbid matter will either be quite expelled, or at least in so great a degree that the remains of it may be carried off entirely, ^a &c.

It hence appears, that this great man expected an evacuation of the morbid matter by means of frequent bleeding. But if we consider what has been already said of bleeding in the cure of an inflammation, §. 396. we may perhaps see, that from bleeding other advantages, rather than an evacuation of the morbid matter, are to be expected, especially in an old rheumatism, which has taken deep root.

Now as the authority of the great Sydenham is of no small estimation (and deservedly) amongst all physicians, and large evacuations of blood have sometimes been observed to be of signal service to rheumatic patients, many from hence have taken it for granted, that the rheumatism should be cured merely by copious or frequent bleedings.

Galen^r informs us, that the artery near the ankle was accidentally wounded, and the flux of blood could not be stopped till he had wholly divided the wounded artery, and afterwards the wound was healed without being followed by an aneurism: " But the man four years after (no trifling interval of time) felt a violent pain in his hip; however, he afterwards recovered his health."

A woman, who was verging towards old age, of a weak constitution, laboured for many weeks under a rheumatic fever, and was, with difficulty, cured by repeated bleedings and other remedies. After two years, she was seized with the same symptoms as accompanied

^a Ibid. p. 276. ^r De venæ sectione, cap. ult. Charter. Tom. X. p. 451. 452,

nied the first attack. In the evening of the same day that she was seized, fourteen ounces of blood were taken from the arm, which scarce gave any relief. In the night, the vein that had been opened the evening before bled plentifully, without being perceived, as she was asleep; and the next morning when she awoke, she was rid of her complaint^s.

Pringle has observed, that the rheumatism is very frequent in camps^t; and in the cure of it placed great confidence in bleeding, and prescribed it every day, if occasion required, until the fever vanished, and the pains ceased, or at least were greatly lessened. As he was amongst a number of soldiers, who were in the vigour of life, plethoric, and able to bear copious evacuations, he boldly insisted on this method of cure; as he was likewise of opinion, that frequent bleedings weakened the body less in the rheumatism, than in any other disease. This excellent physician prudently repeated his bleedings as the state of the disorder seemed to require. If the rheumatism only seized one part of the body, and the fever was but slight, he then only bled his patient once; and had recourse to other remedies, of which I shall speak by and by. Nay, where the pains and tumour of the limbs still remained, after the fever was mitigated by repeated bleedings, he applied leeches to the place where the tumor and inflammation appeared to be the greatest; and when the leeches dropped off, he suffered the orifices to bleed till the flux stopped of its own accord. But as a much less quantity of blood is drawn off this way than by the lancet he did not think it worth while to limit the applications of the leeches.

A little book^u that came out in Paris, in 1747, made mention of a certain anonymous physician of Montpellier, who cured all kinds of rheumatisms by a great evacuation of blood; as, within the space of thirty-six hours, he would draw off, by opening a vein in the arm and foot at the same time, more than twenty pounds

^s Dr Monro, in medical essays and observat. Vol. V. part ii. p. 505.

^t Observations on the diseases of the army, part iii. chap. 2 p. 182.

^u Observations interessantes sur la cure de la goute et du rheumatisme, præfat. p. 6. et p. 329, & seq.

pounds of blood. He confesses that he oftentimes met with faintings and convulsions before he had taken off four pounds at a time; and advised the surgeon in this case, to stop the orifice, either with a bandage, or his finger, until the patient recover, and then proceed to draw off the determinate quantity.

But although physicians are pretty well agreed as to the utility of bleeding in the rheumatism, yet great circumspection is necessary, as this evacuation is to be proportioned to the intensity of the disease and the constitution of the patient.

Sydenham^v indeed recommends four bleedings in the cure of the rheumatism. But he observes, in treating of a continual fever, that when patients sat up too long at a time, they were attacked by wandering pains, particularly in the declension of the disease, that sometimes terminated in the rheumatism: And for these he does not think bleeding so proper; but advises only the warmth of the bed, that, by opening the pores of the skin, the peccant matter that gave rise to the disorder may be ejected. In another place he remarks, that he has observed^w a certain symptom, like a rheumatic pain, which is wont to follow agues, and arises from a translation of the febrile matter upon the muscular parts of the body. But this symptom (he says) requires no other method of cure, than the ague whereon it depends; for it is increased “by frequent bleeding, and any other evacuations, and the patient’s life is endangered.”

However, Sydenham seems here, in speaking of the true and real rheumatism, not to enforce frequent bleeding so strongly as he did before in his treatise on it and its cure. To quote his own words: “Though since I wrote that, (says he) I have found by experience, that it is better after the second, or at most the third bleeding, to purge often, till the symptoms go off entirely, than to trust to bleeding only. For purging being an assistant to bleeding in the cure of this disease, it will not be necessary to lose so much blood

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^v Sect. v. cap. 2. p. 273.

^w Epistle to Dr Brady, p. 33r.

“ blood x.” Nay, in curing an apothecary who was miserably tortured with the rheumatism, whom he had repeatedly bled ten years before in the same complaint, he now prescribed whey for drink, and bread for his dinner, and happily effected a cure without bleeding. The disorder was very violent; and attended with the following symptoms. “ During the first two days he “ was attacked with a lameness in his hip, which was “ succeeded by a dull pain of the lungs, with a difficulty of breathing, which likewise went off in two “ days; then he was seized with a violent pain of the “ head, and soon after with a pain of the right hip, “ which was first attacked, and afterwards almost all “ the joints of the arms and legs were affected by “ turns, according to the nature of the disease. As he “ was of a weak and dry constitution, I was apprehensive, that, by taking away much blood, his strength, “ which was already declining, might be quite exhausted; especially as the summer was so far advanced, that it was to be feared that winter would “ come, before he could recover his strength impaired “ by frequent bleeding; and therefore I ordered him “ to live upon whey only for four days; after which “ I allowed him white-bread, besides the whey, for “ his common food, namely once a-day instead of a “ dinner, till he recovered. Contented with this slender diet, he persisted in it eighteen days, only towards the latter end I permitted him to eat white-bread at supper also. He drank a gallon of whey “ every day, which afforded him sufficient nourishment y.” This method of cure succeeded very well, and the patient recovered his health.

And that Sydenham remained in the same opinion in regard to bleeding in the cure of the rheumatism, appears from the last piece he ever wrote, in which are the following words: “ It must carefully be observed in this kind of fever (as in the rheumatism “ and several other distempers, only curable by evacuations) that if we obstinately persist in the use of “ the abovementioned evacuations till the symptoms “ entirely

x *Ibid.* 330.y *Ibid.* p. 328.

“ entirely go off, the disease will often prove fatal ^z.”
 He admirably remarks, that it is not unusual for some
 slight symptoms to remain a while after the disease is
 gone off, these symptoms being nothing else than the
 genuine product of the repeated evacuations, and part-
 ly proceeding from the emptiness occasioned by the pa-
 tient’s abstaining from his common food and liquors.
 “ For this reason, therefore, after using such evacua-
 “ tions as are sufficient to remove the disease, a judi-
 “ cious physician ought to forbear the unseasonable
 “ use thereof, and wait a while to see what time will
 “ contribute to this end, which often proves the best
 “ and most successful physician in conquering these
 “ slight symptoms ; and I have indeed often known
 “ them go off in the declension of such a disease,
 “ without any thing more than an opiate, taken two
 “ or three nights running ^a.”

To the works of Sydenham there is subjoined a
 short treatise, entitled, *Processus Integri*, or Complete
 Methods of Curing most Diseases ; which he wrote for
 the use of his son, and ought highly to be esteemed.
 There, under the head of the present disease, he has
 the following words : “ In young persons, and such
 “ as live temperately, and drink wine with modera-
 “ tion, the rheumatism may be as successfully cured
 “ by a very cooling and moderately nourishing diet,
 “ as by repeated bleedings, which they cannot so well
 “ bear ^b.”

I have frequently cured the rheumatism without
 bleeding, by plenty of diluting liquors, when the fe-
 ver has been but slight at the beginning. But when
 the fever follows a cold fit, and is violent, with a hard,
 full, and quick pulse, accompanied with a great thirst
 and acute pain, I then advise repeated bleeding, until
 these dangerous symptoms abate ; so that I never fix-
 ed any determinate number of bleedings, being regu-
 lated by the symptoms of the disease. I seldom found
 occasion for the fourth bleeding, and scarce ever any
 to exceed it. Dr Storck ^c has remarked the same

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thing.

^z Sched. Monitoria, p. 562.^a Ibid. p. 563.^b Swan’s

Sydenham, p. 617.

^c Anno Medic. Secund. p. 113, 114.

thing. We may here refer the reader to that part, §. 609, which treats of moderating the impetus of the fever; where it was demonstrated, that the strength of the fever thus moderated, is the primary remedy to dissolve the viscidities and fizes of the humours so evidently perceivable in the rheumatism.

Antiphlogistic purges, &c.] As the method of cure used in inflammatory cases is most commonly followed in the rheumatism, as I have already observed in treating of the practice of bleeding in this disease, I did not omit to take into consideration at the same time such other remedies as are in repute for the cure of an inflammation. In §. 396, where those remedies are mentioned that hinder the progress of an inflammation in the vessels, a strong purging of the belly is recommended, as well as bleedings, to render the obstructing matter fluid. Many receipts for this purpose may be found in the *Materia Medica*, in §. 396 and 334. which are usually called *antiphlogistic*, because they may be safely given in those diseases that are accompanied with an inflammation.

I have sometimes known a spontaneous flux of the belly to be of signal service in a severe rheumatism. The famous Tissot^d likewise observed, that the rheumatism sometimes ceased upon those purgings. Trallian^e, when the signs and symptoms denote the disorder to arise from the bilious humour, orders remedies to be administered to evacuate the bile, and soften and temper its acrimony. But he prefers gentle purges; for he did not mean, at one and the same time to expel, by a violent cathartic, the cause of the disease. So that he says, “the patient ought to be purged, not
“ only once, but often if requisite; for the joints may
“ be kept clear of those fluxions and recrements, if
“ we proceed to draw off the peccant matter by de-
“ grees, and not attempt to do it all at once.”

Sydenham^f, in the cure of the rheumatism, did not prescribe cathartics in the beginning; for the first eight days of the disorder were appropriated to the four

^d Avis au Peuple sur sa sante, sect. 166. cap. 11. p. 197. ^e Lib. xi. cap. 1. p. 600.

^f Sect. vi. cap. 5. p. 274.

four bleedings already mentioned. His patient, in the mean time, was kept upon a low diet, and drank barley water or small beer; and on the days he was not let blood, a milk clyster was injected: and he admonishes, that all these things be diligently observed for eight days at least after the bleeding. Afterwards, he ordered a gentle purging potion to be taken in the morning; and in the evening a large dose of diacodium in cowslip-flower water, to restrain the orgasm of the blood, which might otherwise occasion a relapse.

After this, the patient is allowed to return gradually to his customary way of living, with respect to diet, exercise, and air; yet with a caution, to refrain, for a considerable time, from wine and all spiritous liquors, salt or high-seasoned meats, and in general from all food of difficult digestion.

By this method the pain is greatly abated, though it does not go quite off; but as soon as the strength returns, which bleeding had greatly impaired, the symptoms will vanish, and the patient recover perfectly, especially upon the approach of the following season of the year, which will be more conducive to recruit the strength, than that wherein he was first attacked with the disease. As rheumatic complaints are more frequent in autumn than at any other time, (see §. 1491.) the spring season of the year may probably dissipate entirely all the relics of this troublesome disorder.

Sydenham ^f did not prescribe afterwards such copious bleedings, but made more use of cathartics in the cure of the rheumatism: for he had learned by experience, as he says, “ that it was better, after the “ second, or at most after the third bleeding, to purge “ often, till the symptoms go off entirely, than to “ trust to bleeding only.” He recommends only lenient purgatives, such as *tamarinds*, *sena*, *rhubarb*, and *solutive syrup of roses*; whereas those made of *scammony*, *jalap*, and the like, cause a tumult, and exasperate the pain.

Dr Storck § followed this method; for having premised bleeding, even repeatedly if the pains or the fever were any way violent, he administered an antiphlogistic purge every third day with great success.

The patients seldom perceived any relief before the fourth, and sometimes not till the eighth day; when the pain and the tension of the parts generally abated.

However, he was sparing in his prescriptions of cathartics: for as soon as the fury of the symptoms abated, and the tumours became soft and flaccid, so that the patients could move their limbs without much pain, it was no longer necessary to repeat the purging; too frequent a use of these rather weakened the patient, and prolonged the disease.

The pain never totally ceased before the twentieth, and sometimes not before the thirtieth or fortieth day.

Sydenham ^h, in attempting the cure of the rheumatism by bleeding, observes, that by giving anodyne medicines, larger bleeding was required, which he would willingly have avoided: for he says, “ And
“ therefore, how violent soever the pain may be, thro’
“ the whole course of this disease, yet when I intend
“ to effect the cure solely by bleeding, I judge it highly
“ necessary to refrain from opiates, because the disease
“ is fixed thereby, and does not yield so readily to
“ bleeding; so that where such medicines are given
“ too frequently, bleeding must in consequence be
“ repeated oftener than is otherwise necessary.” He adds likewise, that in the height of the disease anodyne medicines do not answer the expectations conceived of them. But since, after giving purging remedies, he used to prescribe anodynes in the evening, so in this case he observed the same rule: for he orders “ at
“ bed-time every night, after the purge has done
“ working, an ounce of diacodium to be taken somewhat
“ earlier than usual ⁱ.” By these means, the patients were freed from all the relics of the disease.

However, there were some physicians that were not altogether of Sydenham’s opinion, as to the use of
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§ Ann. Medic. Secund. p. 115, 116.

^h Sect. vi. chap. 5. p. 274.

ⁱ Answer to Dr Brady, p. 331.

narcotics in the cure of the rheumatism. Raulin advises ^k narcotics to be given in the evening of every day after the first bleeding. I saw this method tried, but the effect did not answer expectation.

All patients, whether afflicted with the gout or rheumatism, find the pains and fever increase towards evening, and a paretoric taken then always succeeds badly. For as Dr Storck ^l observed, “ the patients
“ slept very restless, were sometimes light-headed, had
“ disquieting dreams, and sometimes started suddenly from their sleep; and as this sleep was forced,
“ instead of refreshing, it fatigued them; all the next
“ day they were drowsy, somewhat light-headed,
“ their pulse was quick, unequal, and contracted.

In some patients there succeeded an abatement of the pain in the morning; and then sometimes they slept of their own accord calmly, and sweated moderately, so that afterwards they were far more cheerful than before. But others, notwithstanding this remission of the pain, lay sleepless, and were rendered weak. Therefore, in the morning, when the pain abated, a paretoric was given them; which produced a calm and refreshing sleep, and the sick were better able to sustain the exacerbation of pain in the evening.

I have already taken notice of the great advantages that may be reaped from diligent observation of the effects, as produced by different methods; to discern what is of service to the sick, and what not (§. 602. no 7.) If the sick are very much weakened, and the fits of pain return at a stated hour, preceded by a *horror, tremor, and chill*, I have in such a case found the bark given at intervals in powder (quantity half an ounce) to be of great service. Where convulsions (which is sometimes the case) of the limbs, and a *sub-sultus tendinum*, arise from the acuteness of the pains, recourse may be had to *opium* given *per epicrasin*, in order to alleviate the pain; yet prudence seems to persuade us to be always mindful of the advice that *Ægineta*

^k De maladies occasionées par les variations de l'air.
Medic. Secund. p. 120, 121.

^l Ann.

neta has given ^m. “ We must not (says he) make
 “ too free with narcotics; at most, no farther than
 “ is necessary to assuage the violence of the pain:
 “ for they are apt, when used too freely, to shut up
 “ the humour, and render it fixed, so that the part
 “ will perhaps harden, and topks arise, which may
 “ deprive it of motion.”

By mild and warm baths, &c.] How serviceable these things are, has been already shewn at §. 396, in treating of the cure of an inflammation. Sydenhamⁿ applied a poultice of white bread and milk, tinctured with saffron, on a cabbage leaf, to the part affected, and frequently renewed it. Many others dissolve Venice soap in equal quantities of milk and water, and foment the part with it continually. Half an ounce of Venice soap to two pounds of this milk and water, is the common preparation. All these bathings and fomentations are made use of as warm as the patient can bear.

Homberg^o held an opinion which to others seemed a paradox, *viz.* that the rheumatism might be cured by a cold as well as by a warm bath and sweat. He judged the cause of this disease to be a thin acrid serum; which, finding an exit from the veins, diffuses itself through the muscles; and, by vellicating their fibres, disturbs their motion; and, as it is of a very subtil nature, spreads very much; so that the veins, from whence it flowed, cannot resorb it again. The cure, therefore, may be effected, either by carrying off the serum, or by driving it back again into the veins. Heat might carry it off by transpiration; and cold, by contracting the parts, might force it back into the veins: but Homberg was rather for the cold bath, as he imagined it would hinder the serum from flowing out of the veins, and dissipate that already extravasated.

About the end of the last age, or the beginning of this, Sir John Floyer writ in praise of cold bathing for the cure of various disorders, and chiefly of the rheu-
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^m Lib. iii. cap. 78. p. 260.

ⁿ Sect. vi. chap. 5. p. 347.

^o Acad. Royale de Sciences, l'an 1710. Hist. p. 46.

matism^p. He premised bleeding and purging; and determined the diet and other remedies as the state of the disorder and the constitution of the patient required.

The patients never used the cold bath when they were warm or in a sweat, but always waited till a proper time. They never staid in the bath more than three minutes at a time: the first time, after the body had been once dipped, they immediately came out. These bathings were only continued for nine or ten times, so that the cold bath was used twice or thrice at least in a week^q.

He describes the case of a woman, who laboured for four years under the rheumatism^r. The joints of her elbows, hands, knees, and ankles, were swelled greatly, and very hard; and so painful, that she could not bear the least motion: her fingers were contracted, and her arms and hands wonderfully distorted. She had an emaciation of the body, and a cough, which gave reason to suspect a tabes. It was plain, that the cure of such a disorder would not be very easy. As the woman could not bear any motion, she was plunged in the cold bath as she sat in her chair, and every third plunge was reckoned as one bathing. These bathings were repeated nine times: after every bathing she was put to bed, and drank warm ale, with some spirit of hartshorn; so that she sweated profusely, and felt great relief. Once or twice, when she did not sweat, she did not find herself so much relieved. Thus, by the means of these bathings and sweatings, the pains and tumours presently abated, and soon entirely ceased; she was again able to move her limbs; her appetite was better; the plumpness of her body was restored; and the dry cough grew less. From this and many other cases adduced, the author asserts, "That cold bathing
'relieves rheumatic complaints, by repelling the
'stagnant humours into the circulating vessels, from
'which they are afterward easily evacuated by the
'sweating^s." So that he found it necessary to promote

^p Of cold bathing, p. 174.
Ibid. p. 177, 178.

^q Ibid. p. 24.

^r Ibid. p. 175.

mote a sweat, in order to throw off the disorder: And for this reason he advises, that the patient be not left long in the bath, but only be dipped three times, and then immediately to come out, that the natural warmth may return, and the sweat be promoted to dissipate the pains and tumors.

Cold bathings seem to have been chiefly prescribed in the cure of old rheumatisms, which have not yielded to any other method. But Antonio Cocchi, who writ concerning the baths at Pisa, and extols the efficacy of those waters in curing the rheumatism, says, “ That
“ when the disorder is recent, or the patient weak,
“ it has been quickly and happily cured, merely by
“ pouring cold water repeatedly on the parts affected.
“ This method, by causing a kind of mechanical con-
“ traction and relaxation of the canals, stirs the stag-
“ nating humours, and makes them circulate freely
“ with the common mass ^t.”

I have already observed at §. 390. and 396, no 7. that there are two ways of curing an inflammation: one, by relaxing the obstructed vessels, that the stagnating matter may flow through the canals, and be carried into the veins: the other, by constringing them by refrigerants, repellents, or astringents, that the matter may be driven from the small canals in which it lurks, into the part where it has more room. It was likewise there remarked, that this method of repelling the morbid matter has been often tried by physicians, when any part of the body has been suddenly inflamed without any evident preceding cause: in such a case, they derived its origin from a fluxion. But at the same time, it has been proved by many, that the use of repellents and refrigerants are not always of service; and that great care ought to be taken in the application of them, because if they happen not to answer, they may be very prejudicial. It is therefore the part of a prudent physician, to chuse different methods of cure according as the circumstances seem to require.

I remember very well, that I attempted, in vain, by various methods, to cure a very troublesome lumbago rheu-

^t Dei Bagni di Pisa, cap. 4. p. 172.

rheumatica; and at last effected it by means of the warm vapor of an infusion of thyme, which I directed by a tube to the part affected; continuing the application for the space of half an hour, and afterwards rubbing it gently for a quarter of an hour with a warm dry cloth.

Blisters.] As I have already observed, that, in the dissection of rheumatic persons, the parts have been found covered with a mucous filth; that tumors will sometimes rise on the bodies of rheumatic patients, which, on being opened, void a fizy thick matter; as also that the pain, notwithstanding the disorder begun with a fever, oftentimes increases when the fever itself abates: I say, it is no wonder that physicians have great expectations of the success of a blister in the cure of the pain, especially if the fever be gone off, or at least remains in a less violent degree. Blisters (as is well known) loosen the epidermis from the cutis; and under the epidermis thus raised, a large quantity of lymph is collected, which is sometimes very viscid, and continues after the bladder is open to flow for many days: so that it is not without reason imagined, that part of the morbid matter and irritating acrimony may be carried off by these means, and abate the disorder. Tissot^u has observed that it happens, though but very seldom, that rheumatisms terminate by depositing a sharp humour upon the legs, where it forms excoriations, or a kind of blisters, which burst open, and form ulcers that ought not to be healed and dried up too hastily, as this would occasion a speedy return of the rheumatic pains.

I have often known blisters to be of great service. I cured a gentleman of a very troublesome pain of the rheumatic kind, which settled on his neck. He had tried many remedies in vain, such as cupping-glasses, embrocations from the hot springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, unguents, cataplasms, and frictions. I advised the application of a large strong blister, to which my patient was rather averse: however, I persuaded him, and applied one; when a large quantity of lymph
flow-

^u Avis au peuple sur sa sante, cap. II. p. 197.

flowed out, and eased him greatly: in some few days after, he was entirely free from his complaint.

By such irritations as these, the matter of the disorder is either drawn out, or sometimes happens to change its situation, so that the part is relieved. Tralles was seized with a very painful rheumatic disorder in his left shoulder and scapula, owing to a frequently suppressed perspiration, from exposing himself to the cold air and winds when he came from the warm rooms of the patients that he visited. ^v He had no fever; but his shoulder and scapula burnt so, that he imagined an erysipelatous redness was coming on, though he could perceive no vestige of it. A violent pain extended itself to the muscles of his breast, and brought on the bastard pleurisy. The pain remained obstinate for four days, notwithstanding he was bled copiously, and the best remedies both external and internal were applied. He then made a plaister of the bruised seed of mustard, macerated in the strongest vinegar, adding to it wax and turpentine; which being applied to the part, “the erysipelatous redness
“which he before imagined was coming on, now in
“reality shewed itself, and the rheumatism that was
“so painful on the inside was entirely driven away.”

Storck ^w has confirmed the application of a blister to be safe in this disorder: for after he had moderated the fever, he applied a broad blister to the parts affected; and found, that, as soon as the epidermis began to rise, the pain either entirely ceased, or at least abated. He affirms, that he has never perceived any bad symptom arise from the application of blisters; so that there was no part of the body, where the pain was violent, to which he did not apply them. He tried the fresh leaves of the *ranunculus pratensis*, or crow-foot, mashed into a poultice; and applied them as a blister. This application always excited great pain; and when the epidermis was raised to a bladder, there was a great discharge of serum, upon which the rheumatic pains entirely went off. So that in obstinate
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^v *Ufus opii salubris et noxius*, Tom. II. p. 312.
Medic. Secund. p. 122, 123.

^w *Ann.*

and inveterate pains of the joints, these leaves of the ranunculus applied in this manner have been found to be of great service. But the sore that was caused by this ranunculus, discharged an acrid serum for a much longer time, and was more difficult to heal up, than one produced by a real blister.

Actual cauteries.] This is almost the last remedy. The old physicians had an high opinion of it. I never knew it applied in the cure of a recent rheumatism; but only in an old inveterate one, when all other remedies had been tried in vain. The cautery, either actual or potential, is followed by a suppuration; by which means the eschar produced by the application is separated from the healthy parts, and a copious ichor flows from the sore, and eases the pain. Gesner, at the time that he laboured under a terrible ischias, says as follows ^x: “ that even at the beginning of the disorder, an ulcer broke out spontaneously on his buttock, of the same side that the pain was, which he did not doubt was of service to him, and served instead of some cautery.” It appears from this, that Gesner was of the same opinion, *viz.* that an ulcer produced by a cautery is of service, when the eschar is separated, and a free passage is made for the noxious matter that lies deep to flow out.

To ease the pain of the ischias, a physician ^y advised his patient to take a loaf, hot as it came out of the oven, and cut it in two; and then apply the two halves to the part affected, first wrapping them in a towel. The patient forgot this caution, and applied it, scalding as it was, without a towel; so that he burnt the skin very much: a suppuration came on, and a great quantity of pus flowed out for a long time; and being afterwards healed, the pain of the ischias was entirely gone. Tissot ^z mentions a case somewhat similar: a woman was chafing the arm of her husband, who had the rheumatism there, with spirit of wine, when a very lucky accident prevented the mischief she

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might

^x Epistolar. medic. lib. iii. cap. 83. versa. ^y Van der Heyden
discours et avis sur les flux de ventre douloureux, p. 131. ^z Avis
au peuple sur sa sante, p. 206.

might have occasioned by it. The spirit of wine took fire, from the flame of the candle she made use of, and burnt the diseased part. It was dressed of course, and the suppuration that attended it entirely cured the rheumatism.

We find that the old physicians frequently used cauteries in curing this disorder, if it was obstinate, and did not yield to other remedies. Hippocrates, in treating of the ischias, says, “that if the pain falls on
“ any part, and settles there, “ wherever it be, let
“ that part be burnt, but burnt by means of raw
“ hemp^a.” This was a gentler method of burning, not unlike that which has been since tried by the Indian moxa. In another place, where he speaks of burning, he says, “The fleshy parts must be burnt
“ with iron, but the nervous and bony by fungous
“ substances^b.” Nor was it only in one place that he tried these cauteries; for after keeping his patient on a milk diet, he sometimes applied thirteen of them. If the pain was on the right side of the body, he burnt four sores under the right scapula, three on the right hip, two on the buttock, two in the middle of the thigh, one in the knee, and another on the ankle^c.
“ By being burnt in this manner, the disease could
“ neither move up or down.” In another part, after prescribing various remedies for the ischias, he says,
“ These may give some relief; if not, let many deep
“ sores be burnt, in bony parts by fungous substances,
“ and in fleshy by iron^d.”

From all these circumstances, it appears, that the actual cautery was only used when all other things had been tried to no effect. The opinion they had formed of it was, that the morbid matter, that had produced the pain in the joints, would be carried off by the suppuration of the ulcer.

Celsus, in treating of the pain of the hip, advises, as the last remedy, “to exulcerate the skin with hot
“ irons, in three or four places above the hip.” For
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^a Lib. de affect. cap. 8. Charter. Tom. VII. p. 629.
de intern. affect. cap. 19. Charter. Tom. VII. p. 652.
^d Ibid. cap. 53. p. 677.

^b Lib.
^c Ibid.

when this part is very fleshy, gentle caustics, such as the moxa of the Asiatics, lighted, which is sometimes used now-a-days, are not sufficient: *But when any ulcer is to be made by an hot iron, to draw out the peccant matter, it must be kept open, and not healed up as soon as it may be; but the suppuration must be continued till the evil ceases*^e.

Hippocrates seemed to expect the like effect from cauteries, as I have already observed. For he says, Ὁ κοσοισιν ἀπο ἰχιάδ^θ ἐνοχλῦμενοισι χρόνις ἐξισταί το ἰχίον, ἔ παλιν ἐμπίπτει, τῷ τοῖσι μύξαι ἐπιγινούται: “ In sciatic pains, when “ the hip-bone falls out of his place, and is restored “ again, it creates a mucous matter^f.” Galen in his commentary on this aphorism, tells us, that by το ἰχίον, we must understand the connection of the hip-bone; and thinks that the aphorism that immediately follows ought not to be separated from this, but would have them joined both in one^g. It runs thus: Ὁ κοσοισιν ἀπο ἰχιάδ^θ ἐνοχλῦμενοισι χρόνις ἐξισταί το ἰχίον τῷ τοῖσι τηκεῖται το σκεῖλος, ἔ χολυνταί ην μὲν καυθῶσιν: “ Those who have the hip- “ bone come out, upon a long continued pain of the “ sciatica, shall have their thigh wasted, and halt, “ unless they be burnt for it.” This method, as Galen says, “ may carry off the mucous filth, and take “ away the relaxation of the part, so as to strengthen “ the joint, and keep it firm in its place.” The gentle cauteries which the ancients prepared of flax, fungous excrescences, &c. are now made of the down of the leaves of mugwort, which was then called *moxa*; these, being more mild, do not burn the skin to an eschar; and the pain caused by it may easily be suffered, as even boys in Asia can bear a cautery prepared of the moxa, without crying. I applied a pretty large cone of it to my own thigh, which I lighted at the top, and found that I could easily bear the pain that it caused. I was not disordered, but was willing to try

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^e Cum vero sæpe aliquid exulcerandum sit candenti ferramento, ut materia inutilis evocetur, illud perpetuum est, non, ut primum fieri potest, hujus generis ulcera sanare, sed ea trahere, donec id vitium, cui per hæc opitulamur, conquiescat. *Lib. iv. cap. 22. p. 236.*

^f Sect. 6. Aphor. 59. Charter. Tom IX. p. 289. ^g Aphor. 60. *Ibid. p. 290.*

the experiment on myself, before I made it on my patients. The whole expectation of the cure seems to hang upon this, that the action of the fire will dissipate the morbid matter that causes the pains in the joints. I tried it in an ischiadic pain, but without success. The cause of the disease seemed to lie deeper, and out of the reach of this gentle cautery.

We may here refer the reader to what has been already said of this moxa, and its use, in §. 1278.

The cautery of an hot iron is much more terrible: what all dread, few will undergo, and fewer bear, with that fortitude, of which Tulpius^b once saw an instance in a magnanimous young man, who, when he was tortured with a violent pain in the hip, and could not get any relief from various prescriptions, resolved, at last, to have recourse to this severe remedy. He ordered the surgeon, not only to burn the skin of his hip, but to drive the hot iron through the flesh to the bone. This cruel application shocked the physicians much more than the patient, who bore the torture of having the burning iron, not hastily, but steadily and slowly pressed on, with a wonderful constancy and firmness. This violent remedy entirely cured him of his disease, by means of the continual flux of the deep sore, which he kept open till all the matter was evacuated, so that there might be no danger of a return.

Those physicians undoubtedly deserve great commendation, who try to find out a new cure for this disorder, when the evil resists all remedies that are as yet known, so as to make the cruel use of the cautery the last resort. Dr Storkⁱ tried the virtues of hemlock upon a man of 42 years of age; who, for many years, had suffered a wandering arthritic pain, which increased considerably by the warmth of the bed. He had tried various external, as well as internal remedies, without finding any ease. Neither were sulphureous, or any other bathings, though continued for a long time, of any service to him. At last this wander-

^b Observat. Medic. lib. iii. cap. 26. p. 225.
C'cut. p. 75.

ⁱ Libel. Secund. de

wandering matter settled in his right shoulder, and right hip. The sensibility of that side lessened, and a marasmus was coming on. Various things were tried, both externally and internally, without any success: nor was electricity, applied constantly for three months, of any service to him. To this patient he gave ten grains of the extract, made into five pills, morning and evening, with a decoction of the radix Bardanæ. Eight days after, the patient returned and complained, that the pains in his shoulder and hip increased, and that he had a disagreeable tingling over his whole arm and foot. He then took eight pills of the cicuta, and went on in the use of the decoction.

About the 14th day, his pains began to abate; a fetid sweat broke out over the whole affected part, as well as his arm and foot. White pellucid pustules, full of an acrid serum, likewise came out. His sensation now, in the affected side, was much better than before; his appetite good, his stools natural, his strength increased, and his urine copious, but hot. He now took 20 pills of the extract of the cicuta every day, and persevered in the use of the decoction. On the 20th day, his arm was more plump, and he could move it a little; the pustules were thicker, and itched. On the 36th day, there was a disagreeable heat and itching over the whole body. The pustules broke, crusted all over, and an actual scab appeared. His arm and foot were not so difficult to move, but strong and sensible. He was then washed twice a day with an infusion of the cicuta in milk, by which the scabs came off; but the pustules here and there appeared more thick, and the itching increased. On the 50th day, he could more easily move his arm on every side; his foot was not quite so free, yet was moveable, flexible, and had all the signs of sensation. A drachm of the cicuta was now ordered every day, and whey substituted in the room of the decoction: in eight days the itching ceased entirely, the crusts and pustules disappeared, and the patient began to recover. The 69th day he was able to stir about, to move his arm every

way, and to walk about an hour and a half, without being much fatigued. The dose of the cicuta was now lessened by degrees, and a large quantity of whey ordered to be drank every day; his body was no longer washed with the infusion. On the 80th day he came to return Dr Storck thanks, being perfectly cured.

This same Dr Storck, while he was the queen's physician, had a mind to try what effect the aconitum wolf's-bane would have on himself. This plant was reckoned exceeding poisonous: but an old Swedish woman, in the celebrated Linnæus's presence, who advised her to the contrary, made use of it as a pot-herb for her own, husband's, and childrens' dinner; and laughing at his admonition, eat it without finding any ill effect.

This plant was often taken into gentleman's gardens as an ornamental one, but no one thought of using it in physic. Dr Storck prepared a powder of the leaves and stalk, and put a little of it on his tongue. It caused an ardor for a long time; and momentary, wandering, shooting pains pervaded his tongue; but although he kept the powder on it for two minutes, it did not bring on any inflammation or redness: but as long as the sensation of heat remained, the saliva was excited plentifully. However, he found no ill effect. He sprinkled some of the same powder on a fungous cancerous ulcer, but it caused no pain nor heat. He repeated it for five days, but the fungosity was not consumed.

He then prepared an extract of this plant: he put a little of it on his tongue, but it only excited a titillation. He put a grain of it between the lower lid and the apple of his eye, but it had no other effect than any other heterogeneous body would have had: he left it there for two minutes; it made his eye indeed water much, but he felt no particular heat. He then tried what effect this extract would have, when taken inwardly: he beat two grains of it in a marble mortar, with two drachms of white sugar, till it was reduced to a very fine powder, and took six grains of it in the morning on an empty stomach: he felt no effect

effect from this. The next day he took eight, and the day after, ten grains of this powder, without being at all affected.

Being now more bold, he took, on the fourth day, twenty grains; but it did not create any disturbance in the body. However, his extremities and whole body perspired more than usual, and were moist the whole day.

He tried this for three days following, and it had the same effect.

The eighth day he did not take the powder, and he found that this moisture and unusual perspiration ceased upon it.

He took it again; the moisture came on as before; and when he did not take it, it went off.

From these experiments he concluded, that wolf's-bane, both in powder, and in an extract, promoted perspiration and sweat; and might safely be given, in a small quantity, for disorders that required the peccant matter to be thrown off by perspiration. He gave this powder to a man upwards of thirty years of age. This person, in October, was seized with a tertian fever, of which he was cured, and thought himself well; but in November, he was attacked with a most violent pain in his right side; he could scarcely move his hand, his appetite was lost, and his nights were without sleep. He tried for four months all sorts of remedies, gentle as well as strong, both internally and externally, but without any relief; and his pains were sometimes so severe, that he cried out like one who is tortured. He took ten grains of the powder, morning and evening; drinking after it weak broth, or any kind of infusion. The first night he sweated plentifully, which he had not done before. Next day he took the same powder, and his pains abated greatly. He sweated again at night; the sweats were fetid, but did not weaken him at all. The third day, three doses of the powder were given, which sweated him at night. He took the same quantity every day until the twelfth; he sweated a great deal every night, and in the day, whilst he kept his bed: On the 6th day he was free
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from all pain, and able to get out of bed and walk about; his appetite returned, his stools were natural, and his sleep placid.

On the 13th day, finding himself very well, he did not take the powders; he found his limbs weak, and some signs of the pain returning. Storck then ordered him to take every day 30 grains of the powder for three weeks successively. The patient obeyed, and was perfectly cured. The last two weeks, there were no sweats^l.

I have already observed, (§. 1422.) in treating of the diagnostic symptoms of the stone in the kidney, that those who labour under a wandering arthritis have in their urine floating filaments; which, although they are not so transparent as the water, yet, when taken out, are as pellucid as crystals, and may be drawn out to a great length; and, when dry, become white calx. This was supposed to be the matter of the disease. Now Storck observed in the patient I have mentioned, “ that he made water more plentifully, and that his “ urine had *flocci* or *filaments* floating in it^m.

Many other cures were happily effected by means of this medicine; from all which, the doctor affirms, “ That the extract of wolf’s-bane is an innocent, but “ efficacious remedy. That a small dose of it will “ sometimes perform, what other very strong medicines given in a large dose, and long continued, cannot effect. It resolves acrid matter adhering to the “ joints, tendons, and bones, which irritates the nerves, “ and excites the most tormenting pains; it puts it “ again into motion, and expels it either by urine, “ stool, sweat, or insensible perspiration.”

He indeed gave some of his patients, whose cases he describes, only half a grain of this extract, every day. One patient began with such a dose; but the third week he took every day three-fourths of a grain; and in the beginning of the second month, increased his dose so much, that he took four times a-day fifteen grains of the powder; so that he took every day a whole grain of the extract. He found no occasion to in-

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^l Ibid. p. 78.

^m Ibid. p. 110.

increase the dose, as he was quite cured by this method^a.

The effect this remedy had, was, that it increased the perspiration and sweat: one woman, by taking it, sweated profusely, and sometimes had lax stools^o. A woman, forty years old, who had been tormented a whole year with those pains, and had nodes and tophi in the articulations of her hands and fingers, like true exostoses, and larger in size than walnuts, was in three months perfectly cured, and discharged the hospital. There was no sensible evacuation of the morbid matter, either by stool, urine, or perspiration^p.

I believe no patient now will think of undergoing the torture of being cauterized with an hot iron, before he has tried the efficacy of these things Dr Storck recommends. I have been witness often of the great and fine effect of these medicines, as have many others besides myself; so that I never since have advised the actual cautery for the cure of the rheumatism.

By such medicines as greatly dilute, &c.] This method is chiefly to be followed in the beginning of the disorder, when there is “a continual fever, and a most excruciating pain, that is increased upon the least motion.” So that an incipient rheumatism is usually treated as an inflammatory disorder. I have often mentioned the remedies for the cure of an inflammation and inflammatory diseases. These used generally to be given in as large a quantity as the stomach could well bear. Sydenham highly commends the simple use of such remedies; and says, “that were it not for the prejudice of the vulgar, I am certain that this simple method might be suited to other diseases, which I shall not now enumerate. And in reality, it would be much more serviceable to the sick than the pompous garlands of remedies with which such as are ready to expire are crowned, as if they were to be sacrificed like beasts^q.”

Dr Brocklesby began the cure of a rheumatism with plentiful bleeding, if the patient was of an athletic habit.

^a Ibid. p. 100.

^o Ibid. p. 106.

^p Ibid. p. 103.

^q Answer to Dr Brady, p. 328.

habit. He then directed a large quantity of thin water-gruel to be drank; to every quart of which, two drachms of pure nitre was added, sometimes sweetened with sugar. If the disease did not abate, he repeated the bleeding, as he found it necessary, and continued the use of nitre for the first three or four days with great success. The patients were greatly relieved, and very often cured by this method, when profuse sweats broke out. At the same time, the belly was kept open by a large quantity of nitre: yet some patients, who sweated plentifully, had their belly so bound, that no quantity of nitre would open the body sufficiently; but emollient clysters, daily injected, and made with twelve ounces of thin gruel, two of common oil, an ounce and a half of lenitive electuary, with half an ounce of nitre, procured the necessary discharges. The men treated in this simple regimen were commonly restored to health, and radically cured of the most painful inflammatory rheumatism in seven or eight days. But this plain method was confined strictly to those, who now for the first time, and in their prime of life, suffered these severe and troublesome complaints.

In acute inflammatory disorders, I have made great use of nitre; and have often given half an ounce, nay six drachms of it, within the space of four-and-twenty hours, but always took care to make the patient drink plentifully of diluting liquors. I was not apprehensive of any ill effect from the frigorific quality of the nitre; for I knew very well, that the cold generated by the solution of nitre is only momentary, as Dr Brocklesby has remarked and proved by experiments^r.

He prudently adds, that this method must not be attempted, except in the beginning of an inflammatory rheumatism; for when the disease remits, and in those who are troubled with wandering rheumatic pains, without any fever, or with only a small degree of one, as also in those who are afflicted with a chronic rheumatism, or sciatica, another method of cure is to be followed.

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^r Oecon. et Medic. Observat. p. 122, et seq.

In old rheumatic complaints, that return upon every change of the weather, I have found nothing answer my expectations better, than half an ounce of *sassafras-wood*, infused in two pints of boiling water, or a light decoction of the three *sanders-wood*, or of the five *aperient roots*. I have advised my poor patients to drink often an infusion of *lovage* and *liquorice-root*, made in the manner of tea. These are very cheap and very effectual remedies.

By a thin spare diet.] Sydenham^s was very rigorous in dieting his patients. He forbade all sorts of flesh, and even their broths, however thin and weak. He allowed only small-beer, barley-water, water-gruel, panada, and the like; or, what is still better, a ptisan made of barley, liquorice, sorrel, &c. Boerhaave, when he laboured under the most exquisite tortures in this disease, subsisted entirely on milk-whey for twelve days. But when the rheumatism abates, this rigid diet is no longer required.

Rest, and the warmth of the bed.] I have already remarked, in treating of the Cure of Acute Diseases, that Sydenham advised patients to keep some hours from bed every day, and sit in a chair as long as they well could bear it; which would lessen the violence of the fever, and the erect position of the body hinder the force of the fever from being carried to the head. When the rheumatism begins with a continual fever, he says, "I advise the patient to sit up some hours every day, because the heat which proceeds from continually lying in bed promotes and increases the disease." When the rheumatism seizes the upper part of the body, this method may be put in practice; but when it attacks the loins and lower limbs, it seems scarcely possible. Boerhaave, when he was ill of the rheumatism, "was obliged to lie for whole months upon his back, without daring in the least to move himself; for the most trifling inflexion of his body gave him such exquisite pain, as seemed to threaten immediate death."

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^s Sect. vi. chap. 5. p. 273.

^t Ibid.

^u Alberti Schultens oratio academ. in memoriam H. Boerhaavi, p. 67.

The kindly warmth of the bed may be of service in the cure of this disorder: for though it is not at all proper to promote a profuse sweat; yet it is always necessary to keep up a free perspiration: so that physicians generally advise their patients, when the disorder gives way, or entirely disappears, not to expose themselves to the cold air, for fear of a relapse; a thing that is much more difficult to cure, than the disorder itself at the beginning. And we find, that even people who are seized in autumn by a severe rheumatism, scarce ever recover entirely, before the genial warmth of the vernal air comes to their relief.

And towards the end, by dry hot frictions.] This is practised when the pain is so far abated, that the patient can bear it. Sometimes the rheumatism leaves a swelling and stiffness in the joint behind it, which may be much relieved by frictions.

Celsus, who has written admirably concerning frictions, says, *The effects of friction all proceed from one cause; that is, carrying off something. For a part will be bound, when that thing is taken away, the intervention of which had caused it to be lax; and another is softened, by removing that which occasioned the hardness; and the body is filled, not by friction itself, but by that food which afterwards makes its way to the skin, relaxed by a kind of † digestion* ^v. See what has been already said about frictions, at §. 28, and at §. 133, in the cure of obstructions. Friction increases the motion of the humours in the part that is rubbed; the heat is increased, and sometimes pretty much, if it be constant and violent; so that friction is approved of at the end of the cure of the rheumatism, because at the beginning it would be prejudicial, and augment the pain

† *Digestion*, or the verb *digero*, is used in three different senses: 1. For the distribution of the aliment from the stomach (after its concoction) to all the other parts of the body; 2. For any evacuation made by the pores of the skin, as *sudore digerit*; 3. For discussion of any collection of humour, so as to prevent its coming to suppuration.

^v *Usus frictionum omnes ex una causa pendere, quæ demit. Nam et astringitur aliquid, eo dempto, quod interpositum, ut id laxaretur, effecerat; et emollitur, eo detracto, quod duritiem creabat; et impletur, non ipsa frictione, sed eo cibo, qui postea ad cutim, digestionē quadam relaxatam, penetrat. Lib. ii. cap. 14. p. 88.*

pain more than the patient could bear. Celsus prudently advises it to be done at the time of the remission^w. He confutes those who maintain that every remedy is necessary for distempers, while they are increasing, not when they are going off spontaneously; as it would follow, that frictions ought to be used in the very beginning of the rheumatism. He says, *That though a distemper would come to a period of itself, it may, notwithstanding, be sooner terminated by the application of remedies. For a distemper may be less violent than it has been, and yet not entirely removed, but there may be some remains of it, which the use of remedies may dissipate*^x. In treating of the pain of the hips, he advises, *to make use of friction, chiefly in the sun, and several times a-day, that the noxious collection of humours may be dissolved. The hips themselves may be rubbed, if there is no exulceration; if there is, the other parts of the body.* As to what remains to be said of the cure of the rheumatic lumbago, the sciatica, or hip-gout, I shall refer the reader to the next paragraph.

Together with the use of antiscorbutics.] As the rheumatism is said to be allied to the arthritis, the gout, and the scurvy, it is not to be wondered that antiscorbutics are prescribed in the cure of it. Boerhaave drank, in great quantities, the expressed juices of *succory, endive, fumitory, water-cresses*, and the *broad-leaved water-speed-well*, swallowing at the same time a great deal of the ferulaceous Asiatic gums; by which he at length recovered his health. To these he sometimes added the bitter juice of *water-trefoil*, which he recommended in his Lectures as a most efficacious remedy.

Dr Storck found, amongst the many rheumatics that he attended in his hospital^y, some who had a swelling

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^w Potest enim morbus, etiam qui per se finem habiturus, citius tamen adhibito auxilio tolli, &c. Potest morbus minus gravis esse, quam fuerit, neque ideo tamen solvi, sed reliquiis quibusdam inharere, quas ad motum auxilium discutiat. *Lib. iv. cap. 22. p. 235.*

^x Fricatione quoque utendum est, maxime in sole, et eodem die sæpius; quo facilius ea, quæ coeundo nocuerunt, digerantur. Eaque, si nulla exulceratio est, etiam ipsis coxis, si est, cæteris partibus, adhibenda est. *Ibid.*

^y Anno Medico Secund. p. 121.

in the joints, without a high fever or great pain. In these cases, he found antiscorbutic remedies of great service. He gave the juice of scurvy-grass and water-creffies with very good success. But he used these after the disease had been mitigated by bleeding and other remedies, or had remitted of its own accord.

But as the disorder is sometimes very obstinate, and resists all the remedies that have been hitherto approved of, as I have already observed, it is not at all strange, that physicians should attempt to find out some new and efficacious remedy for the cure of it.

Huxham^z, in describing the catarrhal fever, which raged epidemically in November 1737, remarks, that when it ceased, which was the following month, many fell into an obstinate arthritis and rheumatism, the cure of which he admirably describes. As he observed that a gentle warm sweat, diffusing itself over the body, brought great relief to his patients, he tried to promote it by the help of some judicious remedies. However, he noted, that notwithstanding the fever was entirely conquered, the rheumatic pains oftentimes continued very obstinate. To drive these away, he found nothing better than glass of antimony infused in some good wine, with some stomachic spice: “ For it possesses the whole strength and virtue of antimony. In a large dose, it excites vomiting; in a small dose, as 20 or 30 drops, it brings on kindly sweats; and, in a larger dose, purges gently.”

As this admirable efficacy of the glass of antimony is thus communicated to the wine, without diminishing scarce any thing of the weight of the glass, all its effects must be owing to the minute effluvia of the stibium, which pervade the smallest vessels of the body without injuring them.

Although Huxham tried various processes of chemistry and alchemy, and endeavoured to find out, by various preparations, the different virtues of antimony, to bring some useful remedy to light; he however affirms solemnly, “ that he never found any thing so good, so safe, so efficacious, as that one simple
“ thing,

^z Observat. de Aere et Morbis Epid. p. 140, 141.

“ thing, glass of antimony, prepared by an infusion in
“ generous white wine.”

Twenty years ago, I received a letter from the famous Sauvage, informing me, that he had found great benefit in the rheumatism by electrifying the affected part. Hænius electrified a woman who was troubled with violent gouty pains for two years together^a. At first he gave her only a few shocks, which she bore very well; afterwards he electrified her more strongly by degrees. Three weeks after, she was able to move, and free from pain; so that for five days she believed herself entirely cured. But the malady returned in some measure, and she perceived a swelling on each wrist; which, when the pain remitted, went off; and when the pain came on, returned with it; so that it seemed the disorder by this means was not driven away from the body, but only dislodged from a particular part. This is confirmed by the experiments which were tried in the hospital at Upsal^b. For it was often observed, that the pains of the joints went off when the electrical sparks were applied; but the matter of the disease seemed to be driven inwards, and rather dangerous symptoms followed. Pains of the head, vertigos, uneasiness of the stomach, and violent pains of the belly, were oftentimes found to be the consequence of these experiments; but they were again removed, as soon as the morbid matter returned to the joints. Some made water plentifully after these trials, and sweated profusely; which led them to hope that the obstinacy of the disorder would be overcome by these means: however, the former evil returned, and indeed in a more violent degree.

When electricity was tried in the pain of the hip, some patients felt great relief, but the pain soon returned again. Some felt no relief at all. In others, it seemed to promise a very happy event; but however, a few day after, the disorder seized their bowels, and gave them exquisite torture^c.

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§. 1494.

^a Rat. Medendi, parte iii. cap. 6. p. 140.
vertygegeeven door de Hollandse Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te
Haarlem, p. 526.

^b Verhandeligen
^c Ibid. p. 530.

§. 1494. **I**F the rheumatism fixes itself in the loins, it is called a Lumbago; if in the hip, the Sciatica or Hip-gout. It is cured in the same manner, though with greater difficulty.

We now come to speak of that species of rheumatism which infests the loins; and also of the sciatica, which settles on or near the joint of the hip. It is indeed true, that the same method is taken in curing it, as that which we have already mentioned in the preceding paragraph. However, physicians universally agree, that when the rheumatism settles here, it is more difficult and longer in curing than in any other external part of the body. We shall also see by and by, that some variety sometimes occurs in the cure.

The muscular fabric of the loins, the nerves that arise from the spinal marrow, the vertebræ of the back, the tendinous expansions, the deep joint of the hip, covered with strong muscles, the large ischiadic nerves, shew the great uneasiness that must ensue from a rheumatism fixed in these parts, and the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

Hippocrates says, *When the disorder is in a number of the very smallest of the veins, and where there are many nerves and bones, it will be very obstinate and troublesome*^a. And with respect to the ischias, or sciatica, he has observed what we at this very day see often to happen: *When the sciatica (says he) attacks, there is a pain in the articulation of the hip, the nates, and loins, which at last wanders over the whole leg*^b. If this be the case, there is reason to suspect, that the ischiatic nerve is affected: which Celsus seems to confirm; for he says, *In pains of the hip, there is a great numbness, and the leg and hip are cold, and the belly has no passage but when assisted, and the excrements are slimy, and the*
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^a At quo magis in tenuissimis fuerit venulis, ac in plurima corporis necessitate constitutis, et in nervis et ossibus multis ac densis, ea sanetum permanentissimus morbus est, tum ægerime profligatur. *De affectionibus*, cap. 8. *Charter. Tom. VII. p. 629.*

^b Quum ischias sit, dolor coxæ connectionem invadit, et extremam partem et lumbum; tandem verò per totum etiam, crus deorat. *Ibid.*

age of the person exceeds forty, the distemper will be very tedious, and at least of a year's continuance ^c. Cotunnius therefore is certainly in the right, in making a difference between the nervous sciatica, and other disorders of the hip, although they bear a great affinity to each other. He makes "two distinct principal species of the sciatica: one, where the pain is fixed in the hip, and does not go any further; the other, where the pain is, as it were, propagated in a line, shooting down to the foot of the same side with the hip that is affected." To this latter, the excellent author gives the name of the *nervous sciatica*; and his treatise on it I would recommend to every one to read. The ancient physicians seem to have had some notion of this nervous sciatica. "If the pain (says Aretæus) remains in the inward nerves, and the joint should neither have its natural heat, nor swell, I would call it a cold disorder, as hot remedies are required to restore the heat ^d." We often meet with this pain without an inflammation or fever, so that it is no wonder the ancients termed it a cold disease: or tho' there may be an inflammation or fever in the beginning, yet, when they are conquered, the pain still remains obstinate. Trallian ^e remarks, that euphorbium has often mitigated violent pains that arose from this cold humour; and that such things as sting, warm, and vellicate the skin, are of service. He affirms, that he has known great relief procured by the application of mustard-seed or cantharides; "for when the pustules excited by these broke, a great quantity of humour followed, and relieved the patient greatly ^f." However, tho' he saw these instances, he does not approve of these sharp things as the only application. For he imagined, that it was only the thin matter that was carried off in this manner; H 3. where-

^c In coxæ doloribus, si vehemens torpor est, frigescitque crus et coxa, livusque nisi coacta non reddit, idque, quod excernitur, mucosum est, namque ætas ejus hominis quadragesimum annum excessit, is morbus erit longissimus minimumque annuus. *Lib. ii. cap. 8. p. 75.*

De Ischiade nervosa commentar. p. 6.
t Sign. Morb. Diut. cap. 12. p. 67.

f Lib. ii. cap. i. r. 6232

whereas the more gross and viscid part of the matter was left behind, and settled on the joints, which made an entire cure more difficult to effect. It seems Trallian had some reason to apprehend this. For Cotunnus observes, that by the application of a blister in the nervous sciatica, “ we have a discharge of a “ thick tenacious serum, like glue, which often re- “ moves the disorder at once. But if this viscid lentor “ is not drawn off by the first blister, a second ought “ to be applied as soon as the parts are healed, and “ even a third, until we have drawn off the viscid “ matter entirely^g.” He has likewise given us a number of cases, which prove what he has advanced. In one place, he says, that on the application of the first blister, there was a discharge of a very yellow, thin, acrid serum, which somewhat relieved the patient. The second blister excited a very large bladder, which was full of a serum as tenacious as iuglafs, and conducted to lessen the pain greatly. The third blister voided near three ounces of a mucous viscid lymph; and eight days after, the pain was entirely gone^h.

The thin serum that he says rose by the first blister, did, on the bladder's breaking, run down the patient's leg, and excoriated every part that it touched.

There is, therefore, in this disorder, an acrid sharp humour; and the blister, by drawing it out, relieves the patient: but as there is also a mucid tenacious humour, this must also be drawn out, or we cannot effect a cure.

The lumbago and sciatica are rightly ranked amongst the number of chronical diseases. Cotunnusⁱ saw a man upwards of seventy, who, for almost thirty years, had been afflicted with the sciatica, but in all other respects a healthy man. Storck^k had a patient in his hospital, who, with a violent fever, had such an acute pain in the vertebra of the loins, that he moaned both night and day. He was frequently bled, and antiphlogistic remedies were given internally, and applied externally, without any benefit. On the fourth day
of

^g De Ischiade nervosa, p. 72.

^h Ibid. 73, 74.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 6.

^k Ann. Medic. p. 124.

of the disease, a large blister was applied, which did not give the least relief. Every thing grew worse and worse; and, on the seventh day, he died convulsed. On dissecting the body, the two last vertebræ of the loins were found entirely rotten, and dissolved into a black fetid ichor. He sometimes observed that the head of the os femoris was broken into small fragments ^l.

Hence we see the reason, why physicians have endeavoured to carry off the matter of the disease by purging; for corrupted bile, and all acrid and morbid humours, are discharged by the bowels. A dysentery, improperly suppressed, has sometimes occasioned the sciatica. The old man, above mentioned, that was troubled for so many years with the ischias, had such a facility in motion, that he could walk very well without a stick. Cotunnius ^m imagines this was owing to his having, notwithstanding he was of such an advanced age, a discharge of blood every third month by the piles.

Great changes in the parts adjoining to the coxendix, have sometimes been of service. A certain woman, before she was with child, had always a pain in the coxendix; but when she was pregnant, it went off. About twenty days after she was delivered, the pain came on again ⁿ. The uterus, during the time of pregnancy, undergoes a very considerable change; but twenty days after a woman is brought to bed, it is entirely, at least very nearly, restored to its natural state.

Physicians have also expected some relief from a change in the intestines, especially in the rectum. Hippocrates^o, treating of the sciatica, advises a clyster of salt, oil, and barley-water, to be injected, in order to wash the bowels, and carry off the blood and pituitous matter from the hips; but in the same place, after giving a Cnidian berry, he ordered an acrid clyster, prepared of cummin seed and coloquintida, incorporated with salt and honey. Galen ^p recommends five drops.

^l Ibid. p. 98. ^m De ischiade nervosa. p. 8. ⁿ Epidemic. lib. ii. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 139. ^o De Intern. Affect. cap. 53. Charter. Tom. VII. p. 677. ^p Lib. ii. de remed. parabil. cap. 24. Charter. Tom. X. p. 631.

drops of the acrid juice of the tithymalus or spurge, to be taken upon a fig. In treating of the seeds of the thlapfus^q or treacle mustard, he says, “they are
 “ a sharp medicine; and, if drank, breaks internal
 “ abscesses, forwards the menstrual evacuations, and
 “ kills the foetus; and that given in a clyster, they e-
 “ vacuate blood, and are of service in the sciatica.” Rhazes^r advises acrid clysters, made of coloquintida and nitre, so sharp as to draw blood; and declares, that he has seen this practice tried on a thousand people, and never saw one instance where it failed, unless the disease was so inveterate as to require burning. Cotunnius^s ingenuously confesses, that he had seen acrid clysters tried, and cures performed by them. Quacks, and many country people, use a decoction of elder, to which they add a great quantity of the spurge juice, and give it in a clyster, which they inject until blood follows. Others inject so many clysters, one after another, of a strong decoction of bryony-roots, that the intestines discharge blood with exquisite pain. Cotunnius was an eye-witness of these experiments, and could not help pitying the poor patients who had undergone this fiery trial, without receiving any benefit by it.

Cotunnius^t tells us, that he tried all these methods, and even the actual cautery, without any success, in a patient thirty-three years old. He was twice burnt with a hot iron behind the great trochanter of the thigh, twice salivated, had decoctions of briony injected in clysters till the blood followed. A seton was made in the pained part of the hip, and a great quantity of mercurius dulcis, with antimony, given for three months, so that he spit a great deal: notwithstanding, the disease remained as violent as ever.

Cotunnius, considering all these things with great attention, believed that the cause of the sciatica might be in the nerves themselves, especially in their trunks or larger branches. He did not imagine, that there
 was

^q De simplic. Medic. facult. lib. vi. cap. 8. Charter. Tom. XIII. p. 178. ^r Friend's hist. of Physick, Vol. II. p. 52. ^s De Ischiade Nervosa, p. 59. ^t Ibid. p. 81.

was any acrimony in the subtle fluid of the nerves : but he considered, that the nervous substance, distributed from the head to the whole body, was of a very tender fabric, and was every where invested with very strong and firm vaginae ; and that these had a great number of blood-vessels dispersed through them, which were pretty large in some of the greater nervous trunks. He likewise imagined, that these vessels secreted a thin lymph, which perpetually nourished and moistened the nervous substance, properly so called, and hindered them from drying up ; that this lymph was taken up again by resorbent veins, after it had done the service for which it was designed ; and that unless this was the case, as it was perpetually excreted from the arteries opening into the hollow vagina, its quantity would be so great, as to produce a dropsey of the vagina. In this lymph there may be some thick acrid capable of exciting great pain in the nervous substance that is contained in, and defended by, the membranous vagina.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the hollow of the spine of the back, containing the spinal marrow, is larger than the marrow, and not quite filled by it ; so that all about this marrow, in the line of the hollow of the back, a space remains. The dura mater passes thro' a large foramen of the occiput ; and, like a hollow vagina, incloses the spinal marrow down as far as the os sacrum.

This vagina of the dura mater is not so large as to touch the hollow of the back-bone on every side, nor so small as to come close to the marrow ; but it is a little distant from the hollow of the spine, chiefly backwards towards the seat of the spinal apophyses, and is separated from the inclosed spinal marrow by a considerable space. These two spaces, when a man is in health, are not void, but each is filled with some matter or other of its own. For as much space as there is between the dura mater and the sides of the spine, so much, in this kind of cellular bag, Cotunnus observed, was filled with a soft, fluid, rich fat : in the room of this, in consumptive tabid persons, there is.

is a mucid vapour ; in dropfical, a real mucus ; and a fanguineous in fœtuses fuffocated in difficult labour. But all the fpace between the vagina of the dura mater and the fpinal marrow is always full ; not (as many eminent men imagine, though the thing is yet in obfcurity) with the marrow itfelf, which is fuller and more turgid in living perfons ; but with an aqueous humour, like that which the pericardium contains about the heart, or that which fills the cavities of the ventricles of the brain, or the labyrinth of the ear, or the other cavities of the body fecluded from any paffage of air.

Cotunnius imagined that there was the fame fort of aqueous humour in the cavity of the fkull, filling all the fpaces that are between the brain and the circumference of the dura mater, fome of which we always meet with under the bafis of the brain. This is found to be the cafe chiefly in confumptive people and old men, where the brain is harder, pretty much compreffed, and grows lefs, becaufe the fkull cannot well contain the whole. So that in the bodies of old men and confumptive perfons, upon opening carefully the fornix, if the dura mater be unhurt, and it be pierced, a fteam of water will immediately burft out ; after which, the dura mater falls in upon the brain quite lax, and wrinkles up.

So that Cotunnius concluded, that it might be laid down as a rule (in regard to men,) that the fpace that is filled with water about the fpinal marrow grows larger by time. For tho' there is none in a fœtus, as the vagina of the dura mater embraces the marrow, efpecially in the neck ; yet it gets very large in procefs of time. I have nearly taken Cotunnius's own words, that I might fhew more clearly the opinion he had of this nervous ifchias.

He imagined, that anatomifts had never obferved this collection of water about the brain, and in the fpine ; becaufe, in their diffection, they begun with the head from the neck, fo that it all flowed out. He therefore tells us the method of diffecting a body to demonftrate this lymph. For, upon lifting up the lobes

lobes of the brain with a steady hand, the two cribriforme plates of the ethmoides will be found to be full of water: upon lifting up the rest of the brain, under the connection of the optic nerves, to the sides of the oval protuberance, all that part which appears empty, in decollated heads, will be found also to be full of water, which also fills the vaginal sinus of the fifth pair and the auditory meatus. All the space of the oblongata medulla about the trunk is filled with water; and if the body be put in an erect position, when the entire encephalon is taken away, the vagina of the dura mater may be plainly perceived to be full of an aqueous humour all about the spinal marrow. If, after this is done, the sides are cut through from some of the vertebræ of the loins, and the lower part of the vagina of the dura mater embracing the cauda equina be pierced; a limpid stream will flow out, whilst that humour about the top of the spinal marrow will descend gradually, till it is all drawn off by this aperture at the bottom. If the vertebræ of the loins be opened, and the dura mater about the spinal marrow be cut, before the head is touched, an aqueous humour immediately flows out; when it ceases to run, if the head of the carcase be lifted up, and shaken towards the aperture, a greater quantity will flow out, as if a new fountain had been opened.

He tried these experiments upon the bodies of more than twenty full-grown men, and drew off sometimes four, sometimes five ounces of this limpid water, approaching to the colour of yellow. In fœtuses suffocated from difficult labour, he found it always opake, and of a dark red.

This water, when put over a fire, does not congeal; but, when it boils, froths, sends forth a smell like hot flesh-broth, and vanishes by vapour, without the least signs of a coagulum. He tried this seven times, and found it answered in every point the same. As the dura mater receives the nerves arising from the spinal marrow, forming a kind of an appendage like a funnel or lax vagina, it may be probable, that the water about the medulla passes into the vagina

na of the nerves. Cotunniius tried many experiments upon the vagina of the nerves, but especially those belonging to the hips. The vagina here he found was more lax, and the arteries larger than in any other nervous vaginæ whatever: from hence he brings a reason for the nervous sciatica being so frequent.

Hence it appears, that the nervous hip-gout may arise from too great a quantity of water distending the vagina, and pressing upon the inclosed nerve, so that the leg will be rather benumbed than painful. If this lymph has any acrimony in it, the disorder will be very painful and lasting. But let it arise from either of these causes, the ischiadic pain will be more severe in the spring than at any other time.

Cotunniius divides the nervous ischias, or sciatica, into the posterior and anterior. In the former, the pain is fixed in the hip, especially behind the great trochanter, extending above to the os sacrum, and below, along the exterior side of the thigh, as far as the ham. This pain seldom ends in the ham, but almost always descends by the exterior part of the fibula to the fore-part of the leg, and terminates at last in the foot. The latter is a fixed pain in the groin, which is propagated along the interior part of the thigh and leg.

He says, that the posterior nervous sciatica is much more frequent than the anterior, and less troublesome. It fixes on the crural nerve, whose course we may easily trace from the sense of pain. But as this nerve downwards is surrounded with muscles, the humour, which would increase there by its retarded motion, is thrown off; so that it is more easily cured, and always ceases on an evacuation of blood either by the piles or opening a vein in the foot, as also by giving common clysters in the morning. I remember some passages in Hippocrates, that have reference to this anterior and posterior sciatica^a. In treating of the disorders of the hips, he says, *Quibus hic morbus est quidem in lumbis et cruribus, non autem affligit adeo ut decumbant, considerare oportet an alicubi sint collectiones in coxa, et inter-*

^a Prædic. lib. ii. cap. 18. Charter. Tom. VIII. p. 827.

interrogare an ad inguen dolor progrediatur: si enimambo hac habet, diuturnus fit morbus: “Where the patient has this disorder in his legs, as well as loins, though not so bad as to keep his bed, it behoves the physician to examine whether any thing is formed on any part of his hip, and to ask whether the pain reaches so far as the groin: if he find that he hath both these complaints, the disorder will be of a long continuance.” This passage seems to refer to the anterior. He says likewise, that *interrogandum insuper est an in femore torpores adsint, et ad poplitem progrediantur; et si hoc confiteatur, rursus interrogandum, an et per tibiam ad summum pedem procedant:* “The physician ought to enquire whether there be any numbness in the thigh, proceeding to the knee; and finding this to be the case, to ask whether it reaches along the tibia to the foot.” This seems to refer to the posterior. He gives us a general prognostic, *Quod si morbus hic lumbos relinquens, aliquibus ad infernas partes vertatur, eos confidentes esse iube. Quibuscumque vero, coxas et lumbos non relinquens, ad supernas partes convertitur, malum esse id prædicendum est:* “That if the disorder leaves the loins, and turns to the lower parts, we may give the patient great hopes of a cure; but if it ascends upwards, there is great danger to be feared.”

The posterior sciatica, therefore, is much more frequent, and more difficult to cure. Cotunnus affirmed, that it consisted in an affection of the ischiadic nerve; but could not prove this by dissection, having never met with the body of any one who died of the disorder. But as to the seat of the pain, he says, “that if the patient will but point out with his finger the track of the pain, from the os sacrum to the foot; he, like a skilful anatomist, shews the course of the ischiadic nerve.”

This seems to be confirmed by a letter of Conrad Gesner's, written in November 1560, to the physician Cosin. Holtzachius, describing the sciatica he laboured under. He says, “that he was violently attacked with this disorder, when he before scarce knew

“ what pain was. The pain in his hip was but slight,
 “ yet very acute four fingers under the knee, on the
 “ external part, where there were still some remains,
 “ if he pressed the part with his finger. When the
 “ pain remitted, he perceived a numbness and heaviness.” This is the very part that Cotunnius ordered to be blistered.

Cotunnius had afterwards a patient in the sciatica, who was carried off by an epidemic putrid fever and a violent looseness. When he died, his thighs were found corrupted, and each of his feet full of water between the skin, even to the middle of the tibia. The right ischiadic nerve was found clothed with its vagina; and from the hip to the tibia more coloured than is usual, as all the vaginæ were of a yellow colour and more thick: although the nerve itself was of a water colour, yet it was not free from a cast of yellow: the nerve was more white from the head of the fibula to the bottom of the foot, and full of water; so that the vaginæ, being full, were pretty much separated from the nerve.

As it might happen that the colour of the right ischiadic nerve was a natural one, he ought to have observed the left, which was free from the disorder. But as the weather was very hot, the factor of the opened abdomen and buttocks was insufferable, and himself as well as all the other physicians afraid of the infection, he proceeded no further; so that he confesses that he would not attempt to determine any thing from this dissection.

He placed great confidence in blisters for the cure of the posterior sciatica, and applied them to that part where the most remarkable nerves run under the skin. But when the pain was more violent, from the hip to the fibula, than from the fibula to the foot, he believed that the greater quantity of acrid matter lay in the vaginæ of the nerve between the hip and the fibula; and was therefore afraid, that, by applying a blister to the lower part of the tibia and sole of the foot, the distance, or narrowness of the vaginæ of the nerves in these parts, would prevent the descent and evacuation

tion of the matter; so that he applied one at the head of the fibula, under the knee, and has marked the place exactly in a figure which he has given of the leg and thigh.

He proves the efficacy of this method by various observations. The patients remarked, that as the blister discharged, the pain above left its place, and descended by degrees towards the blister, until the whole irritating lymph was carried off. Afterwards, the pain from the fibula to the foot vanished, and the sore of the blister was healed up; so that he thought, by the situation of the leg, that the matter of the vaginæ of the nerve, as well from the fibula to the foot, as from the hip to the fibula, had descended and flowed off the same way.

The author confesses that he has seen some cases, where, on the application of a blister at the head of the fibula, the pain from the fibula to the hip has vanished, but that from the fibula to the foot has remained. In such a case, he applied one at the bottom of the tibia, four fingers breadth above the ankle, or to the top of the sole of the foot; and with very good success. He has also given us an exact description of these two places, in a plate affixed to the book. He says, that he formerly imagined, that a blister, applied to the sole of the foot, would draw off in a line all the matter that might distend the vaginæ of the ischiadic nerve. But he learnt by experience, that a blister was no where so painful as in this part, so that he did not try it any more.

§, 1495. **H**ENCE it appears, why this disease is so frequent, and why it appears in such various shapes; and why it is very dangerous when it invades the brain or lungs; why it is so difficult to discover in these parts; why the use of too hot medicines, or an imprudent use of narcotics, are so very dangerous.

From what has been said, I think it evident, that the rheumatism is a very common disease; that it sometimes

times rages epidemically, especially in the autumn (§. 1491.); and, as it is caused by catching cold after being over-heated, or any other way, we see another reason why it is so frequent.

That it is seen in many shapes, appears from its similitude to the arthritis, gout, and scurvy, (§. 1490.): that it seizes the joints; changes its situation often; sometimes yields to a proper method of cure; sometimes resists every application (§. 1492.) produces ankyloses in the joints, and even in the vetebrae of the loins (1494.) is likewise evident.

While the rheumatism attacks only the joints, it is rarely fatal; but when it seizes the brain or lungs, it is highly dangerous, and sometimes occasions sudden death, (1491.) It is also difficult to find out what disorder it is when it falls on these parts. When the disease first of all seizes the joints, and the pains go off suddenly without being followed by good symptoms, and new ones come on that affect the brain and lungs; a skilful physician will not doubt a moment but that there is a translation of the morbid matter to these parts, and will be aware that the patient's life is in great danger. But if a rheumatism at the beginning, without seizing any other part first, falls upon the brain and lungs at once; it is indeed very difficult to know what it is. But as antiphlogistic remedies (1493.) are given in the cure, we cannot well fall into any great error by following this method.

In the same place it was observed, that the use of too warm remedies was dangerous, especially in the beginning of the disorder. But when the fever that accompanied the rheumatism went off, or was very much lessened, warm remedies were then given with success, dilated with a great quantity of water.

It was likewise observed, that opiates, given with a view to ease the pains, are often prejudicial, §. 1493; and we took notice at what period of the disorder they may, and with what caution they ought, to be administered. All these things are confirmed by accurate observations made by the best physicians.

BOERHAAVE's
MATERIA MEDICA
AND
PRESCRIPTIONS,
ADAPTED TO HIS
APHORISMS,
And referred to in
The Preceding COMMENTARIES.

CORRECTED FROM
The AUTHORS OWN COPY.

B O E R H A A V E

T O

H I S P U P I L S.

G E N T L E M E N,

UPON being invested with the office of Professor of Physic, by authority from the heads of this university; I began to think my incumbent duty would consist chiefly in exhibiting to you, in a clear light, all those discoveries which have resulted at different times from well-grounded observation and pertinent experiments, such as must be always acknowledged for true and solid principles in a science.

With this view I searched through those writings of the ancients which we have at this day the happiness of possessing, taking notice of the most important matters which by their sagacity and industry they have found out and considered. But at the same time that I was busy in compiling, I was no less diligent and observing in matters of practice, by which means I became an eye-witness of the several appearances which had been before recorded of nature.

I was in the mean time cautious not to omit any thing of consequence that had been registered, or advanced by the Arabian writers, on the works of the ancients; which, during the several centuries of the general neglect of learning in Europe, lay in the hands of that people. But I have frequently lamented that the Arabians,

however wise and abounding with good advice, should by their many useless subtilties have done so much more harm than good to the science.

After the ancients, I also pursued, with equal attention, the pleasing researches of the moderns; whose advances in philosophy and the liberal arts are the more strongly recommended to our consultation, as they have a greater tendency to the promotion of physic. These indeed afforded me a great deal of pleasure and entertainment, in a science to which I had a natural inclination. However, I still found, that by a boundless liberty of framing hypotheses, and assuming things on false or uncertain principles, and not taking time and thought sufficient to consider matters in a true light, together with an ambitious eagerness to complete the science all at once; and, above all, by the neglect, contempt, or ignorance, of former writers; physic seemed to stand upon the tottering basis of uncertainty and obscurity, rather than confirmed and improved by truth and evidence; so that, though we may thank our predecessors for so freely accumulating materials, whereby the science might be set forth in a more perfect manner, we may yet regret the fate of it, as by their voluminous writings it is rather overwhelmed and buried, than promoted and exhibited to advantage.

Whilst I was making this search, I thought no scheme more rational than that of sifting out, and throwing together, both from ancient and modern writings, whatever appeared so sound and reasonable, that nobody skilled in the science could distrust the truth of them. This task being first accomplished, my next business was to arrange this promiscuous collection into a sort of

com-

compendious system, agreeable to the rules and method of teaching any science; and in such a manner as might make it capable of being easily and diligently consulted by myself; that, if any thing new or unobserved should offer in the course of my physical employ, I might have an opportunity of referring it to its proper head; and that by this means I might be able to deliver and imprint faithfully on your minds such observations, as had been before weighed and digested in my own for your interests.

You have now seen the motives that made me bold enough to increase the already too great number of medical writers, by publishing my little book of Aphorisms concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases. For which, indeed, I cannot help blushing, as often as I think on the defects of the book, with which I am too well acquainted; or whenever I compare it with some of the more excellent performances of the ancients. In short, I am sensible that it is a performance which will by no means entitle me to the character of a good author. Yet I could not avoid the publication of those Aphorisms, unless I would have slighted the office and honour conferred on me by public authority; in performing the duties of which, every endeavour, to the utmost extent of my abilities, shall be exerted.

Now, when I composed that work, I endeavoured cautiously to avoid every thing that might afford matter of danger or error to beginners; and, as the purpose of the book was chiefly to deliver rather the method than materials for treating diseases, I took care to insert no prescriptions for medicines throughout the whole.

Nor did I omit these without reason. For I

thought the omission necessary chiefly on this account, *viz.* that empirical practitioners might be prevented from doing any injury to patients that might happen to fall under their care; as such, on hearing the name of a disease, and a remedy, presently imagine themselves masters of the disorder, and of the science; and sport, unpunished, with the misery of mankind, till wisdom comes too late, at the expence of their lives.

But, being under an obligation of acquainting you, of course, with examples of this kind, I therefore wrote a few sheets upon the *Materia Medica*, for your private information, containing directions for managing that part of physic; designed only for the use of such as have studied, with attention, the lectures I delivered in the schools, to whom alone they could be of service.

And I can appeal to you yourselves, as witnesses, with what caution I have proceeded in this point; how frequently I have considered every particular, till I became even tiresome and tedious to you, before I would venture to lay down the name, or speak in praise, of any particular medicine: being very sensible, that no medicine can be found that is of service at all times; but, on the contrary, I have found that what has cured a disease under particular circumstances, has, in different constitutions and stages of the very same disease, proved of pernicious consequence.

I thought it, therefore, improper to publish these *Formulae* alone, without the necessary cautions and admonitions I endeavour to inculcate with them, according to the utmost of my abilities, when I am speaking upon these matters to my attentive auditors. But, to my grief, this circumspection has been frustrated: for a person of learn-

learning at London got them published without my consent, or even knowledge; who, at the same time, seems to think and write in too high a manner of me, and of that poor performance: nor was this publication executed without a good many errors, and some of very bad consequence.

This obliged me, therefore, to revise the whole, correct the errors, and make several additions; that it might be the better fitted for appearing in print, to save those the trouble of transcribing for whose use it was designed. In the mean time, as a faithful friend, I most earnestly admonish you, To be thoroughly versed in the history of diseases; to be well acquainted with all the pernicious, as well as salutary, effects of the *Materia Medica*; otherwise you will reap more damage than good from what is contained in this little book: which, that it might be more perfect and useful to you, has an Index joined to it, by the learned Dr Samuel Du Ry, a zealous well-wisher to the science.

GENTLEMEN, Farewell,

Written at Leyden.
in Holland.



*For the Cure of Disorders that arise from a
Weak and Lax Fibre.*

§. 28. n^o 1.

THE milk of a full-grown healthy woman, well exercised, and regular in her diet, contains principles proper to strengthen a weak fibre. It is best when sucked from the breast, or drank whilst warm, but it must not be heated over a fire. The next best is asses milk; then goats milk, and that of cows.

The white of a new-laid egg, whilst the warmth remains in it, mixed with equal parts of milk and water, without putting it over a fire, is a very proper remedy: so is broth made of the flesh of sound young animals, well cleared from its fat, beat and cut into small pieces, and cooked in Papin's digester. If you are not furnished with this machine, any other pot will do; but the more subtile parts will evaporate: hence appears the cause of the fierceness of animals, which feed upon the raw flesh of others, and devour their prey alive.

Chicken-broth is preferable to that made from any other animal: next to this, veal; then mutton, and beef. Broth made of a mixture of these is the richest.

Decoctions, jellies, and creams of bread are here also of service.

Decoction of Bread.

*Take of fine well fermented biscuit, eight ounces;
of the purest spring water, three pints.*

Boil this in an earthen vessel, well closed, for the space of an hour; add more water, as fast as it wastes away; then strain it through a sieve.

Jelly of Bread

Is nothing but the aforesaid *decoction* evaporated before the fire, till it is thick enough to hang together when thrown upon a cold stone.

Cream

Cream of Bread

Is the same decoction boiled till it acquires the thickness of cream when cold.

These, mixed up with milk, broth, wine, ale, or water, form various kinds of light aliment.

The following decoction is very grateful and nourishing,

Take of the decoction, lb j.

juice of citrons, \bar{z} β .

distilled cinnamon-mater, 3 ij.

Rhenish wine, \bar{z} iv.

sugar, q. s. to make it pleasant.

Dose, An ounce every hour, taken warm.

If you add to this the yolks of eggs, you have another kind of decoction answering the same end, but to be given in a smaller dose. Rough Florence wines, rough French claret, and black Grecian wines, that have an astringent taste, are recommended for this purpose; because they not only strengthen the fibre, but afford a good flow of spirits.

§. 28. n^o 4.

ACID AUSTERE VEGETABLES.

<i>Acaciæ fructus, succus, flos,</i>	Egyptian thorn, the fruit,
<i>cortex</i>	juice, flowers, and bark
<i>Dos. suc. inspissati a gr. iv.</i>	The dose of the inspissated
<i>ad 3 j.</i>	juice is from gr. iv. to
	3 j.
<i>Acaciæ German. succus in-</i>	Sloes, the juice of them
<i>spiss. gran. vj. ad 3 jß.</i>	inspissated, from gr. vj.
	to 3 jß.
<i>Acetosa succus</i>	Sorrel juice
<i>Alchimilla</i>	Ladies mantle
<i>Anserina</i>	Goose-grass
<i>Cynobatos, fructus, flores</i>	Common briar, its flowers
	and hips
<i>Berberis, fructus et succus</i>	Barberry, the fruit and
	juice
<i>Bistortæ radix</i>	Snakeweed, the root
	<i>Capparis</i>

<i>Capparis, fructus, cortex, radix</i>	Caper, the fruit, bark, root
<i>Corni fructus immaturi, folia</i>	Cornelian cherry-tree, the unripe fruit and leaves
<i>Cypressi fructus, folia</i>	Cypress, fruit and leaves
<i>Cydonia mala, pyra, et horum mivæ</i>	Quinces and pears, and their conserve
<i>Filicis radix</i>	Fern root
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry
<i>Fraxini cortex</i>	Ash bark.
<i>Granatorum flos, poma, cortex</i>	Pomegranate, flower, fruit, bark
<i>Hypericum totum</i>	St John's wort, the whole
<i>Hypocystidis suc. inspissatus, 3 j. ad 3 v.</i>	Hypocystis, the juice inspissated, 3 j to 3 v.
<i>Lapathi folia, flos, semen, radix</i>	Dock leaves, flower, seed, and root
<i>Mespilorum fructus immat</i>	White-thorn, the unripe fruit
<i>Myrobolani omnes, gr. v. ad 3 ij.</i>	Myrobolans of all sorts, from gr. v. to 3 ij.
<i>Myrti folia</i>	Myrtle leaves
<i>Nymphæ maj. folia, flores</i>	White water-lily, its leaves and flowers
<i>Omphacium</i>	Verjuice
<i>Pimpinella</i>	Burnet
<i>Portulaca</i>	Purslane
<i>Quercus folia, glandes</i>	Oak leaves, acorns
<i>Quinquefolium</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Rhabarbarum, 3 ℔. ad 3 ij.</i>	Rhubarb, 3 ℔. to 3 ij.
<i>Rhus obsoniorum folia</i>	Sumach leaves
<i>Rosarum rubrarum flores</i>	Red roses
<i>Sedum majus</i>	Great houseleek
<i>Sorbi fructus</i>	Service-tree, fruit
<i>Pruna sylvest.</i>	Wild prunes
<i>Tamarindor. fruc. 3 j. ad 3 ij.</i>	Tamarinds, the fruit, 3 j. to 3 ij.
<i>Pulpa rite pres. et purg. 3 ℔. ad 3 ij.</i>	The pulp, well cleansed and pressed, 3 ℔. to 3 ij.
<i>Tamarisci cortex</i>	Tamarisk, the bark
<i>Terra falso dicta catechu</i>	Catechu

Tormentilla radix

Tormentil, the root

From these may be prepared infusions, decoctions, extracts, pills, medicated wines, and forms of various kinds. As for example :

An Astringent Infusion.

Take of the leaves of goose-foot, m. j.

burnet, m. ℞.

tormentil root, ℥ ℞.

Cut these in small pieces, and let them stand covered in ℔ j. ℞. of hot water for an hour.

Dose, *An ounce every third hour in the day.*

An Astringent Decoction.

Take of the leaves of sharp-pointed dock, m. j.

red roses, ℥ iv.

tamarisk bark, ℥ ij.

sorrel root, ℥ iv.

dock seeds bruised, ℥ ij.

Boil them for a quarter of an hour in ℔ viij. of steel water.

Dose, *An ounce of the liquor strained three or four times a-day.*

Or,

Take of sorrel leaves, m. ij.

bistort root, ℥ ℞.

of pomegranate flowers, ℥ ij.

After they have been boiled for a quarter of an hour in a sufficient quantity of river-water that there may remain a pint, add syrup of myrtles, ℥ j.

To be taken in the same manner as the decoction.

An Electuary of the same kind.

Take of conserve of quinces, ℥ j.

conserve of red roses, ℥ ℞.

pomegranate flowers, ℥ j.

syrup of myrtle berries, q. f.

Make the whole into an electuary.

Dose, *A drachm three or four times a-day.*

An Extract of the same kind,

Take of sorrel leaves, m. viij.

leaves

leaves of garden dock, m. jv.

cinquefoil, m. vij.

Cut these small, and boil them well in a sufficient quantity of water; let the juice be strongly forced out with a press, and evaporated in a broad vessel, till it comes to the consistence of an extract.

Dose, *From ten grains to two drachms.*

You may add to this extract *q. s.* of root of snake-weed in powder; it forms a mass of a proper consistence for pills, of which may be given from four to fifteen grains a dose.

A Medicinal wine.

Take of the seeds of the largest sort of sorrel in powder 3 vj.

flowers of pomegranates, 3 v.

caper roots, \bar{z} ij.

bark of ash-tree, 3 x.

burnet leaves, m. ij.

Cut these small, and infuse them in three pints of red port wine.

Dose, *An ounce three or four times a day.*

Or,

Take of caper bark and roots, and tamarisk bark, each, \bar{z} j.

the flowers of St. John's wort, with the stalk, \bar{z} ij.

Being prepared as the former, make a medicinal wine thereof, with three pints of rough red wine.

ACID AUSTERE MINERALS.

Consisting of an acid, embodied in an earthy substance, which are the stronger as the acid is more ponderous, and has absorbed more of earthy substance.

Martis in vino Rhenano sol.
drach. j. ad drach. jv.

Filings of iron dissolved in Rhenish wine may be given from 3 j. to 3 jv.

— *aceto vini solut. a gr.*
x. ad. xxx.

The same dissolved in white wine vinegar, from gr. x. to gr. xxx.

b

— *Oleo*

—oleo vitrioli sol. a gr.	Dissolved in oil of vitriol,
j. ad vj.	from j. gr. to vj.
Rubrica fabrilis	Red oker
Vitriolum alb. nat. a gr. j.	Native white vitriol, from
ad jv.	gr. j. to jv.
—Stanni a gr. j. ad	Vitriol of tin, from gr. j.
xxx.	to xxx.
Alumen Romani, a gr. j. ad	Roman alum, from gr. j.
xxx.	to xxx.

Of these an almost infinite variety of medicines may be composed.

A Powder.

Take of *rock alum*, gr. x.

rhubarb, gr. v.

pomegranate bark, gr. iij.

Mix and make a powder for one dose.

Pills.

Take of *vitriol of iron*, burnt white, 3 ℔.

oak galls, gr. x.

tormentil roots, 3 j.

the juice of hypocistis, q. s.

Make the whole into pills of two grains each, and let the patient take one, three or four times a day.

In Diseases arising from the Fibres being too stiff and elastic.

§. 35. n° 1.

HERE are proper, (1.) The thinner sort of decoctions of bread, mentioned at §. 28, no 1. (2.) The juices of ripe garden-fruit, either alone without any preparation, or boiled with water to dilute, and sugar to qualify them. Such are,

<i>Aurant. malorum succus</i>	Orange-juice.
<i>Baccarum sambuci succus.</i>	Elder-berry juice.
<i>Cerasorum dulc. omnia genera.</i>	Sweet cherries of all sorts.
<i>Citrea poma bene matur.</i>	Sweet pomecitrons suffici-
	dulc.

<i>dulc.</i>	ently ripe
<i>Cucumeres mites</i>	Mild cucumbers
<i>Cucurbita mites</i>	Mild gourds
<i>Ficus</i>	Figs
<i>Fraga</i>	Strawberries
<i>Granata poma matura</i>	Ripe pomegranates
<i>Jujubæ</i>	Jujubes
<i>Limonia dulcia</i>	Sweet lemons
<i>Mala Armeniaca</i>	Apricots
<i>Melones</i>	Melons
<i>Mora</i>	Mulberries
<i>Persica mala</i>	Peaches
<i>Poma acido-dulcia</i>	Apples that are tart and sweet

<i>Pruna dulcia</i>	Sweet plums
<i>Ribesia rubra, alba, nigra</i>	Cutrants, red, white, black
<i>Rubi idæi fructus</i>	Raspberries

Of these, by boiling, roasting, &c. many palatable preparations may be made; e. g.

Take of ripe apples, pared, n^o 10.
Boil them in water the space of an hour, then mash and press them through a sieve to 3 xxiv.

To this add of grated nutmeg 3 j.
grated biscuit, 3 j.
Rhenish wine, 5 ij.
sugar, q. s.

Next to these are pot-herbs of the mildest sort, consisting of a soft mealy substance; as,

<i>Atriplex</i>	Orach
<i>Battatas</i>	Potatoes
<i>Beta</i>	Beets
<i>Borago</i>	Borage
<i>Brassica rubra</i>	Red cabbage
<i>Bulbocastana</i>	Earth nuts
<i>Cherophyllum</i>	Chervil
<i>Chicoræa omnia</i>	Succory of all sorts
<i>Cinara</i>	Artichoaks
<i>Cucumeres</i>	Cucumbers
<i>Dens leonis</i>	Dandelion
<i>Endivia</i>	Endive

<i>Lactuca, omnes fere</i>	Lettuce, almost all the forts
<i>Pastinacæ</i>	Parfnips
<i>Portulacæ</i>	Purflane
<i>Rapa</i>	Turnips
<i>Sisari radix</i>	Skirret roots
<i>Scorzonera ix</i>	Roots of viper-grafs
<i>Spinachia</i>	Spinage
<i>Tragopogoni radix</i>	Roots of goat's-beard
<i>Valeriana pratensis</i>	Valerian of the meadows.

The mealy fort are,

<i>Amygdalæ dulces</i>	Sweet almonds
<i>Avena</i>	Oats
<i>Eragopyrum, vel frum. sara- cen.</i>	Buck-wheat
<i>Hordeum</i>	Barley
<i>Millium</i>	Millet
<i>Oryza</i>	Rice
<i>Panicum</i>	Panic
<i>Pistachia</i>	Pistachio nuts
<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat
<i>Secale</i>	Rye
<i>Spelta</i>	French barley
<i>Mays</i>	Indian wheat.

Of these are made decoctions, creams, &c. as of bread, at §. 28, no 1.

Of these are also made simple emulsions.

An Emollient Emulsion.

Take of oatmeal, \bar{z} iij.

sweet almonds, \bar{z} j.

Make an emulsion with barley-water, \bar{z} xxiv.

Add syrup of violets, \bar{z} β .

cinnamon water, \bar{z} iv.

Dose, An ounce every hour in the day.

An Emollient laxative decoction.

Take of the fresh gathered leaves of borage	} m. β .
- - - lettuce	
- - - wild valerian	

the

*the roots of snake-weed, fresh gather- } 3 jv.
ed and bruised, - }
barley meal, 3 ij.*

Boil them a quarter of an hour in four pints of water;
and then add of *sypup of marsh-mallows and violets,*
each 3 j.

Of this may be drank *two ounces every hour.*

§. 35. n^o 3.

Watery, somewhat Oily, and Mealy, Soft and
Emollient SUBSTANCES.

Water made into a decoction, with the farinaceous
emollient substances, mentioned at n^o 1. of this sec-
tion. Then follow,

<i>Abutilon</i>	Yellow marsh-mallows
<i>Alceæ rad. fol. flor. semin.</i>	Vervain mallow - roots, leaves, flowers, seeds
<i>Althea flores, fol. radices</i>	Marsh - mallow flowers, leaves, roots
<i>Alfine</i>	Chickweed
<i>Bellis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bonus Henricus</i>	English mercury
<i>Branca ursina</i>	Bear's-breech
<i>Consolida maj. min. media</i>	Comfrey, the greater, les- ser, and middle sort
<i>Cynoglossa</i>	Hound's-tongue
<i>Hyoscyami fol.</i>	Henbane leaves
<i>Liliorum alb. bulbi</i>	White lily roots
<i>Linaria</i>	Toad's flax
<i>Linum</i>	Common flax
<i>Lotus hæmorrhoidalis, et lo- tus odora</i>	Common trefoil of the meadows, with the sweet-scented of the garden
<i>Malvæ, bismalvæ, fol. flor. rad.</i>	Mallow and marsh-mallow leaves, flowers, roots
<i>Meliloti flor. fol.</i>	Melilot flowers, leaves
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Mercury
<i>Parietaria</i>	Pellitory of the wall
<i>Populi folia, gemmâ</i>	Poplar-tree leaves, buds

18 Diseases from too rigid and elastic Fibres. §. 35.

<i>Prunella</i>	Self-heal
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	Lung-wort.
<i>Sambuci fol. flor.</i>	Elder-leaves, flowers
<i>Scabiosa</i>	Scabious
<i>Sigillum Solomonis</i>	Solomon's seal
<i>Solanum</i>	Night-shade
<i>Telephium</i>	Orpine
<i>Trifol. bituminosum</i>	Stinking trefoil
<i>Verbascum</i>	Mullen
<i>Violaria</i>	Violets
<i>Vulneraria rustica</i>	Clown's wound-wort
<i>Butyrum recens</i>	Fresh butter
<i>Cremor lactis</i>	Cream
<i>Pinguedo volucrum: Anat.</i>	Fat of fowls: Of a duck,
<i>anser, capon.</i>	goose, capon
<i>Medulla bovis</i>	Marrow of an ox

Oils from mealy and smooth seeds.

<i>Olea amyg. dulc.</i>	Oil of sweet almonds
- <i>amar.</i>	bitter almonds
<i>lini</i>	linseed
<i>mucilaginum</i>	mucilages
<i>olivarum</i>	olives
<i>palmae</i>	palm-fruit
<i>papaveris albi</i>	white poppy-feed
<i>folani</i>	night-shade
<i>trifol. odorati</i>	sweet-scented trefoil
<i>violarum</i>	Violets.

Syrups of the like nature.

<i>Syrupus althææ Fernelii</i>	The syrup of marsh-mallows of Fernelius
<i>boraginis</i>	borage
<i>capillorum veneris</i>	maidenhair
<i>jujubinus</i>	jujubs
<i>papaveris albi</i>	white poppies
<i>erratici</i>	red poppies
<i>symphyti Fernelii</i>	comfrey of Fernelius
<i>violar. simp.</i>	violets

Ointments of the same class.

<i>Ung. althææ comp.</i>	Ointment of marsh-mal-
	<i>aureum</i>

*aureum**basilicon**populeum*

lows compound

Golden ointment

Royal ointment

Ointment of poplar-buds

Of these may be made baths, vapours, fomentations, liniments, decoctions, drinks, clysters, and the like.

Observe, that the hound's-tongue and henbane are to be used only externally.

Against Diseases of too strong and rigid Viscera.

§. 54. n^o 2.

THE *quantity* of blood is diminished by phlebotomy.

Its *thickness* or viscidty is lessened by, 1. Diluting with warm water and whey. 2. By diminishing its quantity; 3. And its pressure against the sides of its containing vessels.

Its *pressure* is taken off, 1. By lessening its quantity. 2. By thinning it. And, 3. By retarding its motion.

§. 54, n^o 3.

To this head belong *rest* of body and *quiet* of mind.

§. 54, n^o 4.

MOISTENERS, or HUMECTANTS,

Are such as consist of much water, blended with a soapy or mealy substance; such as,

1. Water made into a decoction, with the farinaceous substances,

2. — with the emollients, } mentioned at

3. — with the garden fruits, } §. 35, n^o 1.

4. — with the pot-herbs,

5. — with fresh-killed and unsalted meat, together with its bones and horns.

6. — with river or sea fish, crabs, oysters, lobsters, vipers, &c.

A moistening, smoothing, softening, and thinning Broth from Flesh.

Take of *lean veal well bruised*, ℥ ij.

Take

pearl barley, picked, ʒ ij.

Boil them in eight pints of water, for the space of three hours, in a vessel close stopped towards the end.

Add of fresh-gathered garden lettuce, lb ʒ.

fresh-gathered roots of viper-grass, ʒ vj.

Then boil the whole again for about a quarter of an hour; always adding such a quantity of water, that at last there may be left about six pints of the broth.

A Broth from Craw-fish.

Take of live craw-fish lb iij.

Boil them for the space of an hour, with twelve pints of water. Then having taken out the fish, beat them together with the shells in a mortar, and boil them again in the former broth for four hours more; always adding water enough to leave about eight pints of the soup at the end of the boiling. This being done, strongly press out the broth, and boil them again for about four minutes; putting in,

Of borage flowers, ʒ jʒ.

bugloss flowers, ʒ j.

roots of goat's-beard, ʒ iv.

roots of skirret, ʒ ij.

Of this, and the preceding broth, may be taken *two ounces and a half every two hours.*

A Decoction to render the Fibres moist and supple.

Take of the seeds of white poppies bruised, ʒ j.

whole shelled oats, ʒ ʒ.

red bruised ciches, ʒ xij.

borage flowers and marsh-mallows, each ʒ vij.

roots of viper-grass, ʒ ij.

roots of liquorice, ʒ ij.

leaves of mallows and pellitory of the wall,
m. ʒ.

Boil these for a quarter of an hour in two pints of water. Mix with them *syrups of the juice of currants and elder-berries, of each ʒ j.*

Of this may be drank *two ounces every hour of the day.*

SOFTENERS

Are such as remove hardness or rigidity. See §. 35.

EMOL-

E M O L L I E N T S

Are much the same as the foregoing.

D I L U E N T S

Of which the two following are the principal.

1. Pure water, about the warmth of a healthy body, used either by way of bath, drink, clyster, fomentation or vapour.
2. Whey of new milk used in the same manner.

R E S O L V E N T S

Are those that restore a concreted fluid to its former state of fluidity. Such are,

1. The diluents already mentioned.

2. Saline substances; such as,

<i>Sal marinum</i>	Sea-salt
<i>gemma</i>	Rock or crystal-salt
<i>nitrum</i>	Salt-petre
<i>ammoniacum</i>	Sal-armoniac
<i>borax</i>	Borax
<i>alkalica vol. vel fixa</i>	Alkaline salts, volatile or fixed.

Acids well fermented, &c.

Compounds from these, as

<i>Sal polychrestus</i>	Salt of many virtues
<i>Tartarus tartariscus</i>	Tartar tartarized
<i>Tartarus purgans Sennerti</i>	Purging tartar of Senner-tus
<i>Panacea duplicata Ducis Holfatie</i>	The duplicated panacea, or universal medicine of the Duke of Holfatia
<i>Nitrum stibiatum</i>	Nitre antimoniated
<i>Sal viperarum satur. Tachenii, &c.</i>	The saturated salt of vipers of Tachenius, and the like.

3. Soapy medicines, *i. e.* such as consist of an alkaline salt and oil. Spirituous, aromatic, volatile, and oily salts. Chemical soap, made of essential or distilled oils, and a fixed alkaline salt. Common washing soap, made of expressed oils and strong fixed alkali.

4. The several sorts of honey.

5. Juices

5. Juices of garden-fruits that are ripe and bitterish.
 6. Mechanical remedies; as rubbing with the flesh-brush, dancing, and the like.
- Of these there are many different ways and forms of application. As for example:

A Resolving Mixture.

Take of *simple rue water*, \bar{z} xij.

Venetian borax, 3 ij.

volatile oily salt, 3 iij.

purest honey, \bar{z} iij.

Make a mixture of these.

Give one ounce every hour.

Drops.

Take of *elixir proprietatis*, prepared with salt
of tartar, }
volatile oily salt, and } \bar{z} ℥.
purging salt of Sennertus, each }

Dose, Twenty-five drops, four times a day, in a glass of wine.

Saponaceous Pills of a resolving quality.

Take of *Venice soap* ——— }
of *fine borax*, and } 3 ij.
the *best succotrine aloes*, and }

Mix and make pills of these, each of gr. iij. weight.

Give one of them four times a day.

A Decoction of the same kind.

Take of the *leaves of fresh-gathered soap-wort*, m. iij.
brook-lime, m. ij.
fumitory, m. j.

The roots of grass and succory fresh, each \bar{z} ij.

Boil them with water in a vessel, close stopped, for the space of half an hour: let it settle; and, with three pints of the clear decoction,

Mix of *syrup of the juice of elder-berries*, and of *simple oxymel*, each, \bar{z} ij.

Dose, Two ounces warm every hour.

A Powder.

Take of *sperma ceti*, and of *borax*, each 3 ij.

Mix

§. 66. *Diseases from a spontaneous Acidity.* 23
 Mix and make a powder to be divided into eight doses.
 Give one in a little wine every two hours.

ABSTERGENTS, or CLEANSERS,
 Are such medicines as drive out the gluey fluids and
 half-corrupted solids, from those parts to which, by
 their tenacity, they have adhered.

Of this sort are, the diluents and resolvents before
 mentioned; but especially saponaceous, lixivial, and
 fixed salts; with the oxymels.

For the cure of Diseases arising from a Spontaneous Acidity.

§. 66, n^o 1.

FOR these, *broths* are good, made from poultry, fish,
 and quadrupeds: The *flesh* itself of these, espec-
 ially baked: *Jellies* made from them by evaporating
 their broths: Or *Alkaline salts* dissolved in wine; as,

Take of salt of wormwood 3 ij.

small white wine, 3 xxiv.

Mix, and give an ounce thereof every three hours.

Anti-acid Vegetables.

<i>Abfynthium</i>	Wormwood
<i>Alliaria</i>	Sauce alone, or Jack by the hedge.
<i>Allia</i>	Garlic
<i>Anethum</i>	Dill, or anet
<i>Antbora</i>	Wholesome wolf's-bane
<i>Angelica</i>	Angelica
<i>Anifum</i>	Anife
<i>Apium celeri</i>	Sweet smallage, or celery
<i>Aristolochia longa</i>	Birthwort, long
- - - rotunda	- - - round
<i>Armoracia</i>	Wild radish
<i>Arum</i>	Wake-robin
<i>Asclepias</i>	Swallow-wort
<i>Asparagus</i>	Asparagus
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White asphodel
<i>Basilicum</i>	Basil

Bras-

<i>Brassica</i>	Cabbage
<i>Calamus aromaticus</i>	Sweet-scented reed
<i>Galamintha</i>	Calamint
<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	Blessed thistle
————— <i>Mariae</i>	St Mary's thistle
<i>Carum</i>	Carraway
<i>Carophyllata</i>	Avens, or herb bennet
<i>Caryophylli aromat.</i>	Cloves, the spice
<i>Cochlearia</i>	Scurvy-grafs
<i>Cepæ</i>	Onions
<i>Centaurium minus</i>	Lesser centaury
<i>Daucus</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Eruca</i>	Rocket
<i>Eryngium</i>	Eryngo
<i>Erysimum</i>	Hedge-mustard
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Agrimony
<i>Galanga major</i>	Galangal, the greater
————— <i>minor</i>	—————the lesser
<i>Helenium</i>	Elicampane
<i>Lepidum</i>	Dittander
<i>Majorana</i>	Marjoram
<i>Marrubium</i>	Horehound
<i>Matricaria</i>	Feverfew
<i>Mezereon</i>	Mezereon
<i>Napus</i>	Wild turnip
<i>Nasturtium</i>	Cresses
<i>Nepeta</i>	Cat-mint
<i>Origanum</i>	Wild marjoram
<i>Piper</i>	Pepper
<i>Porrum</i>	Leeks
<i>Pyrethrum</i>	Pellitory of Spain
<i>Raphan.</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Ruta</i>	Rue
<i>Saponaria</i>	Soapwort
<i>Satyrion</i>	Satyrion
<i>Serpillum</i>	Wild thyme
<i>Sabina</i>	Savin
<i>Satureia</i>	Savory
<i>Sedum acre vermic.</i>	Stone-crop, or wall-pepper
<i>Sinapi</i>	Mustard of all sorts
<i>Squilla</i>	Sea-onion

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<i>Thymus</i>	Thyme
<i>Thlaspi</i>	Treacle-mustard
<i>Victorialis</i>	Viper-garlic
<i>Urtica</i>	Nettle
<i>Zedoaria</i>	Zedoary
<i>Zinziber</i>	Ginger

§. 66, n^o 2.

Here belong the birds great and small, such as feed on insects, and especially on small fish.

<i>Anas</i>	Duck
<i>Anser</i>	Goose
<i>Passer</i>	Sparrow
<i>Fringilla</i>	Chaffinch
<i>Alauda</i>	Lark
<i>Turdus</i>	Black-bird and thrush.
<i>Perdix</i>	Partridge
<i>Larus</i>	Sea-gull
<i>Coturnix</i>	Quail

All these are good, with their eggs.

§. 66, n^o 3.

STRENGTHENERS.

Are remedies which give an elastic force to the fibres, membranes, vessels, and viscera; such as those enumerated at §. 28. n^o 1, 4. as also vinous fermented liquors, as ale bearing a good body, wine, mead, brandy, &c.

§. 66, n^o 5.

ABSORBERS of ACIDS

Are substances which, upon mixture with acids, destroy their acrimony, so that they can no longer act either as an acid or an acrid: whilst, at the same time, these absorbent bodies possess nothing of an acrimony that can prove any ways pernicious to the animal fabric; upon which account, they seem preferable to other substances for this purpose. However, if they

26 Diseases from a spontaneous Acidity. §. 66.

meet with inactive phlegm, they may chance to do hurt both by their weight and quantity.

Of this Sort are,

<i>Ossa sicca piscium</i>	The dry bones of fish
<i>Mandibula lucii, &c.</i>	The jaw-bone of a pike
<i>Lapis chelys, testa cancro- rum, et astacorum.</i>	Eyes, claws, shells of crabs and lobsters
<i>Ostreodermata, concha my- tulorum</i>	The interior coat of oyster and muscle shells
<i>Corallia</i>	Coral of all sorts
<i>Perla, mater perlarum</i>	Pearl, mother of pearl
<i>Creta</i>	Chalk
<i>Bolus</i>	Bole
<i>Osteocolla</i>	Bone-glue
<i>Marga, &c.</i>	Marl, &c.
<i>Lapis hamatilis, gr. xv.</i>	Blood-stone, given to gr. xv.
<i>Limatura stanni, gr. viij.</i>	Filings of tin, to gr. viij.
<i>————ferri, gr. xij.</i>	iron, to gr. xij.

DILUTERS of ACIDS

Are water, and watery liquors, mentioned at §. 54, no 4.

OBTUNDERS of ACIDS

Are such substances as, by their softness and viscosity, so blunt and sheathe the points and edges of acids, as to prevent any bad effects from their sharpness. These defend and line the membranes against any impression from the acid spicula, and also remove any such impression when already made. They may, however, be hurtful to bodies of a weak lax habit, where that indisposition will be increased by the use of them. Of this sort are,

1. Oily fruits ; as,

<i>Amygdala dulces & amarae</i>	Almonds sweet and bitter
<i>Pistachia</i>	Pistachio nuts
<i>Nuces avellanae</i>	Filbert nuts
<i>Juglandes</i>	Walnuts
<i>Cocos</i>	Cocoa nuts
<i>Semen papaver albi</i>	White poppy seeds.

Oils

§. 66. *Diseases from a spontaneous Acidity.* 27

Oils expressed from all these, and from olives, &c.

2. *Jellies*, from the inspissated broth of flesh and fish.

3. The milder sort of oily *aromatics*, so far as they contain a butyraceous oil, for which consult §. 66, no 1. together with the almost infinite number of preparations that may be from these compounded.

CHANGERS OR NEUTRALIZERS of ACIDS

Are such salts as immediately, upon contact, produce an effervescence or collision of parts: they therefore excite motion, and agitate the fibres; but afterwards uniting with the acid, they form a new kind of salt, in which still retains a stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and resolving quality. The use of these is forbidden only to those who are hurt by much exercise. Such are,

All *alkaline fixed salts*, prepared from any kind of burnt vegetables: which may be given to gr. vj. for a dose.

All *alkaline volatile salts*, obtained by distillation, from the parts of animals, putrefied vegetables, or from fresh anti-acid plants, mentioned at §. 66. no 1. These may be given to gr. x.

All *soaps and saponaceous substances*, whether fixed or volatile. The fixed sort, as Castile soap, &c. may be given to 3j. for a dose; the volatile, to half that quantity. The latter of these may be distinguished into three classes.

1. All *volatile spirits* that consist of an animal oil and volatile salt joined together; as are those from blood, urine, hartshorn, raw-silk, &c.

2. *Helmont's ossa alba*, made of the highest rectified spirit of wine and the strongest spirit of sal armoniac well shook together, and intimately combined by distillation.

3. The strongest volatile alkaline salts, joined by repeated sublimation, with some essential aromatic oil.

Take of the purest volatile salt of hartshorn, in a dry form, 3j.

the essential oil of citron peels, 3j.

Sublimate them several times in a tall glass phial.

In the last place come the preparations from all these.

Against Diseases from a spontaneous Gluten.

§. 75, n^o 1.

THE *spices* with which our solid and fluid aliments may be agreeably seasoned, are chiefly,

<i>Cinnamomum</i>	Cinnamon
<i>Macis</i>	Mace
<i>Nux myristica</i>	Nutmegs
<i>Cortex aurantiorum</i>	Orange peel
<i>Thymus</i>	Thyme
<i>Origanum</i>	Wild marjoram
<i>Caryophil. aromat.</i>	Cloves
<i>Zinziber</i>	Ginger
<i>Piper</i>	Pepper
<i>Galanga minor</i>	Lesser galangal roots
<i>Cortex citrei</i>	Citron peels
<i>Anisum</i>	Aniseeds
<i>Coriandrum</i>	Coriander seeds
<i>Serpillum</i>	Wild thyme
<i>Cardamomum</i>	Cardamoms.

It is best to mix these with bread, wine, or ale, before they have fermented.

§. 75, n^o 2.

For these animal *Broths*, turn to §. 66. n^o 1, 2.

§. 75, n^o 3.

These *Strengtheners* are enumerated at §. 28. and §. 47.

§. 75, n^o 5.

The *Diluters* and *Resolvers*, at §. 54, n^o 4.

STIMULATING MEDICINES

Are such as, being driven into the fibres of the vessels, do, by their weight, resistance, figure, and motion, increase their contractile power, so as to make them act with greater force and frequency. Of this sort are,

I. All

I. *Acido-saline* Substances : Which are,

1. Crude, *i. e.* Native ; as,

<i>Succi citrei</i>	Juice of citrons
<i>aurantii</i>	oranges
<i>uvarum</i>	grapes
<i>horæi acidi</i>	fruits.

Essential salts made after the usual manner, from the expressed juices of plants.

2. Fermented ; as,

<i>Vinum Rhenanum</i>	Rhenish wine
<i>Mosellanum</i>	Mosel wine
<i>Acetum vini</i>	Wine vinegar
<i>cerevisiæ</i>	Vinegar of ale
<i>Tartarus</i>	Tartar
<i>Cremor tartari</i>	Cream of tartar
<i>Lac acescens</i>	Buttermilk
<i>Serum lactis acidum</i>	Sour whey.

3. Produced by the action of fire ; as,

<i>Sp. salis marini</i>	Spirit of common salt
<i>gemmæ</i>	rock salt
<i>nitri</i>	pure salt-petre
<i>vitrioli</i>	vitriol
<i>sulphuris per camp</i>	fulph. by the bell.

II. *Alkalino-saline* Substances : Which are,

1. Fixed, or not to be raised by fire ; as all lixivious salts, obtained from the ashes of plants.

<i>Sal absinthii</i>	Salt of wormwood
<i>card. bened.</i>	blessed thistle
<i>tartari</i>	tartar
<i>Cineres clavell. gr. vj.</i>	Pot-ashes, given to gr. vj.

2. Volatile. Such are all those obtained by distillation from putrefied vegetables, or from animals.

<i>Sales et spiritus cornu cervi</i>	The salts and spirits of hartshorn
<i>humani sanguinis</i>	human blood
<i>ossium</i>	bones
<i>salis ammoniaci</i>	sal ammoniac.

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<i>Succinum</i>	Amber
<i>Terebinthinum</i>	Turpentine.

2. Expressed, from

<i>Amygd. amar.</i>	Almonds, bitter
<i>Macis</i>	Mace
<i>Nux myristica</i>	Nutmegs.

3. Native.

<i>Balsamum Tolutanum</i>	Balsam of Tolu
<i>Palma</i>	the palm-tree
<i>Peruvianum</i>	Peru
<i>Copaibe</i>	Capivi
<i>Mecca</i>	Gilead
<i>Terebinthina</i>	Turpentine.

4. Fetid and pungent, distilled by the retort.

<i>1. ambust. sanguinis</i>	Empyreuma oil of blood
<i>offium</i>	bones
<i>cornuum</i>	horns
<i>ovorum</i>	eggs
<i>urina</i>	urine
<i>lignorum</i>	woods
<i>de lateribus</i>	bricks, &c.

V. All Inflammable Spirits, as,

Of malt liquors, wines, cyder, perry, mead, &c.

VI. All pungent aromatic Plants, such as abound with salts like no 2. and an oil like no 4.

Such are,

1. Leaves.

<i>Folia abrotani</i>	Leaves of southernwood
<i>absinthii</i>	wormwood
<i>agerati</i>	maudlin
<i>anethi</i>	dill
<i>anisi</i>	anise
<i>aristolochia</i>	birthwort
<i>ari</i>	wake-robin
<i>betonica</i>	betony
<i>calamintha</i>	calamint
<i>cardiaca</i>	motherwort
<i>chamedryos</i>	germander

chama

<i>chamapityos</i>	ground pine
<i>chelidon, maj.</i>	celandine, greater
<i>cochlearia</i>	fcurvy-grafs
<i>dictamni</i>	dittany
<i>hepatica nobilis</i>	liverwort, noble
<i>erysimi</i>	hedge-mustard
<i>eupator cannab.</i>	hemplike agrimony
<i>fœniculi</i>	fennel
<i>hedera terrest.</i>	ground-ivy
arbor.	tree-ivy
<i>hyssopi</i>	hyssop
<i>lauri</i>	laurel
<i>levistici</i>	lovage
<i>majorana</i>	marjoram
<i>marrubii</i>	horehound
<i>matricaria</i>	feverfew
<i>melissa</i>	baum
<i>mentha</i>	mint
<i>nasturtii</i>	creffes
<i>nepeta</i>	catmint
<i>nicotiana</i>	tobacco
<i>origani</i>	wild marjoram
<i>piperitidis</i>	dittander
<i>persicaria acris</i>	biting arsemart
<i>porri</i>	leeks
<i>pulegii</i>	pennyroyal
<i>rorismarini</i>	rosemary
<i>ruta</i>	rue
<i>sabina</i>	savin
<i>salvia</i>	fage
<i>satureia</i>	favory
<i>scordii</i>	water germander
<i>serpilli</i>	wild thyme
<i>soldanella</i>	bindweed
<i>thymi</i>	thyme
<i>tanaceti</i>	tansey
<i>veronica</i>	speedwell
<i>urtica</i>	nettles
<i>thlaspi</i>	treacle-mustard.

2. Stimulating Aromatic Flowers,
Particularly those from the herbs before recited; as,
Flores agerati Flowers of maudlin

<i>aurantiorum</i>	oranges
<i>calthæ</i>	marigolds
<i>caryophil. hort.</i>	clove gilly-flowers
<i>centaur. min.</i>	lesser centaury
<i>chamæmeli</i>	camomile
<i>citri</i>	citron-tree
<i>croci</i>	saffron
<i>eupatorii</i>	agrimony
<i>lilior. conval.</i>	lillies of the valley
<i>lupuli</i>	hops
<i>meliloti</i>	melilot
<i>mari Syriaci</i>	Syrian mastic
<i>salviæ</i>	sage
<i>scabiosæ</i>	scabious
<i>scænanthi</i>	camel's hay
<i>spicæ</i>	spice
<i>stæchadis Arab.</i>	Arabian lavender
<i>tanaceti</i>	tansey
<i>tiliæ</i>	line-tree.

3. Stimulating aromatic Roots.
Radices acori Roots of aromatic reed

<i>allii</i>	garlick
<i>angelicæ</i>	angelica
<i>anthoræ</i>	wholesome wolf's-bane
<i>aristolochiæ</i>	birthwort
<i>armoraciæ</i>	horse-radish
<i>carlinæ</i>	carline-thistle
<i>caryophil. mont.</i>	mountain avens
<i>ceparum</i>	onions
<i>chelidon major</i>	greater celandine
<i>contrayervæ</i>	counter-poison
<i>costi hortens.</i>	garden costus
——oriental	East-Indian costus
<i>curcumæ</i>	turmeric
<i>cyclaminis</i>	fow-bread
<i>cyperi</i>	cyprus
<i>doronici</i>	leopard's-bane

<i>fraxinella</i>	bastard dittany
<i>fumat. bulb.</i>	bulbous fumitory
<i>galangæ</i>	galangal
<i>gentianæ</i>	gentian
<i>helenii</i>	elecampane
<i>imperatoria</i>	master-wort
<i>iridis</i>	flower-de-lis
<i>levistici</i>	lovage
<i>mei</i>	spignel
<i>ninzing</i>	id
<i>oxonidis</i>	rest-harrow
<i>petasitidis</i>	butter-bur
<i>petroselini</i>	parsley
<i>peucedani</i>	fow-fennel
<i>pæoniæ</i>	peony
<i>porri</i>	leeks
<i>ptarmicæ</i>	sneeze-wort
<i>pyrethri</i>	pellitory of Spain
<i>raphani</i>	radish
<i>rubie</i>	madder
<i>rusci</i>	butcher's broom
<i>satyrionis</i>	fatyrion
<i>scrophulariæ</i>	figwort
<i>seseli</i>	hartwort
<i>squilla</i>	sea-onion
<i>valerianæ</i>	valerian
<i>viCTORIALIS</i>	viper's garlick
<i>vincetoxici</i>	swallow-wort
<i>zedoariæ</i>	zedoary
<i>zinziberis</i>	ginger.

4. Stimulating aromatic Seeds.

<i>Semina anacardii</i>	Seeds of Malacca bean
<i>anethi</i>	dill
<i>anisi</i>	anise
<i>apii</i>	smallage
<i>aquilegiæ</i>	columbine
<i>bardanæ</i>	burdock
<i>cardamomi</i>	cardamom
<i>cari</i>	carraway
<i>celeri</i>	fuccory

chermis

<i>chermis</i>	alkermes
<i>coriandri</i>	coriander
<i>cubebæ</i>	cubeb-berries
<i>cumini</i>	cumin
<i>dauci</i>	wild carrot
<i>erucæ</i>	rocket
<i>erysimi</i>	hedge-mustard
<i>fenigræci</i>	fenugreek
<i>juniperi</i>	juniper-berries
<i>lauri</i>	laurel-berries
<i>levistici</i>	lovage
<i>napi</i>	wild turnip
<i>nasturtii</i>	creffes
<i>nigellæ</i>	fennel-flower
<i>pastinacæ</i>	parsnip
<i>petroselini</i>	parsley
<i>porri</i>	leeks
<i>raphani</i>	radish
<i>santonici</i>	wormfeed
<i>seseliosi</i>	hartwort
<i>sinapi</i>	mustard
<i>thlapsi</i>	treacle-mustard
<i>nux myrist.</i>	nutmeg
<i>nuclei persicorum</i>	peach-kernels.

5. Stimulating aromatic Barks.

<i>Cortices guiaci</i>	Barks of guiacum
<i>sassafras</i>	sassafras
<i>juniperi</i>	juniper
<i>aurantiorum</i>	orange-peels
<i>citrorum</i>	citron
<i>limoniorum</i>	lemon
<i>cinamomi</i>	cinnamon.

6. Stimulating aromatic concreted Juices.

<i>Aloe</i>	Aloes
<i>Ambragrissea</i>	Ambergris
- - - <i>liquida</i>	Liquid amber
<i>Ammoniac. gum.</i>	Gum ammoniac
<i>Anime</i>	Id.
<i>Assa fœtida</i>	Devil's-dung
<i>Bedellium</i>	Id.

<i>Benzoin</i>	Benjamin
<i>Elemi</i>	Id.
<i>Galbanum</i>	Id.
<i>Juniperi</i>	Gum juniper
<i>Lacca</i>	Gum lac.
<i>Labdanum</i>	Id.
<i>Mastiche</i>	Gum mastic
<i>Myrrha</i>	Myrrh
<i>Sagapenum</i>	Gum sagapene
<i>Styrax</i>	Storax
<i>Tacamachaa</i>	Gum id
<i>Thus</i>	Frankincense.

VII. *Insects* that abound with a stimulating volatile Salt; as, wood-lice, ants, glow-worms, Spanish flies.

Also,

Castor, civet, musk, urine, and the dung of birds that drink but little.

VIII. *Stimulating Compounds,*

Formed from these enumerated simples, are, Decoctions, extracts, conserves, electuaries, tinctures, spirits, waters, volatile salts that are oily and spirituous, pills, powders, &c. E. g.

A stimulating Decoction against Viscidities.

Take of the leaves of round birthwort, germander, and rue, each m. j.

the flowers of agrimony and marigolds, each $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

the roots of angelica and masterwort, each 3 vj.

the seeds of succory and garden radish, each 3jv.

sassafras bark, 3 j.

cinnamon, 3 ij.

Let them steep in three pints of water, almost scalding, for the space of two hours; then boil them in a vessel, close stopped, for about four minutes.

Give an ounce of this warm every hour of the day.

A stimulating and attenuating Extract against
Glutinous Viscidities.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of
wormwood - - -
of hemplike agrimony -
of white horehound and tansey } each q. f.

Cut them small, and beat them in a mortar; then force out their juice in a press; which, being skimmed over gentle fire, and strained thro' a searce from its fæces, is to be evaporated in a broad vessel, till it has acquired the consistence of thick honey.

Add to this one fortieth part (of the weight of the whole extract) of *Tachemius's salt of wormwood.*

Dose, *Half a drachm, twice a-day, upon an empty stomach, in a glass of French claret.*

The like sort of extracts may be made by inspissating decoctions, after the liquor has been strongly pressed out of their fæces.

A Conserve.

Take of fresh-gathered tops of rue and tansey, each ʒj.
the fresh-blown flowers of Syrian mastic, rosemary, and lavender, each ʒ iiiij.

Take of the fresh-gathered roots of elecampane and swallow-wort, each ʒj.
seeds of radish and cresses, each ʒ jv.

being made into a pulp, after the usual method,

Add a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar in powder.

The dose is, *A drachm four times a day, fasting, to be taken in a glass of French or Spanish white-wine, Malaga, sack, or the like.*

A warm, stomachic, stimulating, Electuary.

Take of preserved ginger, candied eringo-root, and cinnamon, each ʒj.
syrup of mint, q. f.

Give half a drachm six times a day.

A warming stimulating Tincture.

Take of gentian and wholesome wolf's-bane root, each ʒj.
flowers of lesser centaury, ʒj.

saffron, 3j.

laurel and juniper berries, each ʒjß.

rocket and mustard seed, each ʒjß.

Digest these 12 hours in three pints of spirit of wine.

The dose is *two drachms, given three times a-day, upon an empty stomach, in a glass of mead.*

An aromatic stimulating Spirit.

Take of the flowers of lavender, tansy, orange, and rosemary, ana, ʒj.

the roots of angelica, elecampane, master-wort, and lovage, ana, ʒjß.

the seeds of carraway, succory, rocket, and cresses, ana, ʒj.

the leaves of calamint, scurvy-grass, and feverfew, ana m. j.

the barks of juniper, saffrafras, and cinnamon, ana, ʒjß.

Distil them with spirit of wine, so as to draw off three pounds. Distil it twice over again from the residuum.

Give a quarter of an ounce of it for a dose, three times a day, in a glass of wine or mead.

An aromatic Water

may be made from the former ingredients, by adding simple water in the room of spirit of wine, in a larger quantity. Dose, ʒjß. thrice a day.

A volatile oily Salt in a liquid form.

Take of the preceding spirit, lb ij.

pot-ashes, ʒ iij.

sal armoniac, ʒjß.

Draw off one pound by the retort, and dissolve therein

Essential oils of citron-peels, gut. vj.

lavender, gut. xx.

marjoram, gut. vj.

Dose, Nine drops taken three or four times a day, in a glass of wine or mead.

Stimulating stomachic Pills.

Take of gum ammoniac and opopanax, each 3j.

fresh.

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fresh-gathered roots of wake-robin, 3 ij.

Castile soap, 3 j.

the essential oil of tansey, gut. x.

Mix, and make into pills, each of *three grains*; which are to be gilded, and taken *one* every third hour of the day.

A warming stimulating Powder.

Take of the distilled oils of mint,

marjoram, } each, gut. vj.
tansey.

Drop them upon an ounce of the driest loaf sugar, by which means you have an *Oleosaccharum*, or oily sugar.

Add of powder of white ginger and cinnamon, each 3 iv.

Dose, *Half a dram, three times a day, in a glass of wine.*

A medicinal Wine

may be made as the spirit or tincture mentioned above by digesting with *wine* instead of *spirit of wine*.

Give *two ounces three or four times a day.*

A Diet-drink

may be made of the same ingredients, by putting them into a barrel of *ale* while working.

This may be drank as common drink.

BILIOUS MEDICINES; as,

The gall of quadrupeds and fish, particularly of the wolf-fish and eel. *E. g.*

Bilious stimulating Pills.

Take of the gall of an ox and wolf-fish, each 3 iv.

Let them evaporate over a slow fire to the consistence of honey; and then

Add of the meal of wake-robin roots, *fresh*, q. f. to make them into pills, each of *three grains* weight, which are to be gilded.

Give *one* at morning, noon, and night, an hour before meals.

Here belong, 1. The stone of the porcupine or hedge-hog, called *pedra del porco*; an infusion of which,

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in carduus water or Rhenish wine, may be given to two or three ounces. 2. Helmont's stone, made of the liver and gall of an eel, dried before the fire to a powder, and given in some conserve to the quantity of a drachm, drinking three ounces of Rhenish wine after it.

SAPONACEOUS SUBSTANCES.

For these, look under the head *Resolvents*, at §. 54, n^o 4.

§. 75, n^o 6.

A Bath against glutinous viscidities.

Take of *rue, savin, wormwood, tansey, and camomile*,
each, m. iij.

Boil them in twelve pints of water; to which

Add of *Castile soap*, ℥ iv.

pot-ash, ℥ j.

Rubifiers, Sinapisms, and Blisterers.

Take of *horse-radish-root, juicy and fresh*, ℥ B.

Beat it in a mortar, and apply it immediately to the skin, for about half an hour, or till it has sufficiently inflamed the part, which is known by the considerable tumour, redness, and pain.

Or,

Take of *mustard, beat up with vinegar*, 3 iv.

Apply it for about four hours.

Or,

Take of *Spanish flies ground to a fine powder, with their wings*, 3 ij.

Mix intimately, with *six drachms of yest*, beat up with a little vinegar.

Apply and keep this upon the part twelve hours, or till the scarf-skin is raised into a considerable blister.

Against Diseases from a spontaneous Alkali.

§. 76.

ALKALESCENT vegetables, or those which change the fluids into an alkaline nature; particularly of the

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the fallad kind, those for pickles and seasoning, and some of a venomous nature; as,

<i>Absinthium</i>	Wormwood
<i>Alliaria</i>	Jack-by-the-hedge
<i>Allium</i>	Garlick
<i>Alysson</i>	Madwort
<i>Armoracia</i>	Wild radish
<i>Arum</i>	Wake-robin
<i>Atriplex olida</i>	Stinking orach
<i>Asparagus</i>	Asparagus
<i>Barbarea</i>	Winter-creffes
<i>Brassica</i>	Cabbages
<i>Brionia alba</i>	Briony, white
- - - <i>nigra</i>	- - - black
<i>Bunium</i>	Wild turnip
<i>Camelina</i>	Treacle wormseed
<i>Capfica</i>	Guinea pepper
<i>Cardiaca</i>	Motherwort
<i>Cardamine</i>	Cucew-flower
<i>Cataputia</i>	Garden-spurge
<i>Centaureum minus</i>	Centaury, lesser
<i>Chamædrys</i>	Germander
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Celandine, greater
- - - <i>minus</i>	- - - lesser
<i>Cochlearia</i>	Scurvy-grafs
<i>Cepæ</i>	Onions
<i>Dentillaria</i>	Tooth-wort
<i>Digitalis</i>	Fox-glove
<i>Eruca</i>	Rocket
<i>Erysimum</i>	Hedge-mustard
<i>Esula</i>	Wild spurge
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemplike agrimony
<i>Gratiola</i>	Hedge-hyssop
<i>Iberis</i>	Dittander
<i>Laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel
<i>Lepidium</i>	Pepper-wort
<i>Napus</i>	Wild turnip
<i>Nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-creffes
- - - <i>hortense</i>	Garden-creffes
<i>Nerium</i>	Rose bag
<i>Persicaria acris</i>	Biting arsemart

<i>Porrum.</i>	Leeks
<i>Raphani</i>	Raddish
<i>Ruta</i>	Rue
<i>Sabina</i>	Savin
<i>Satureia</i>	Savory
<i>Sedum acre minus</i>	Lesser biting stone-crop
<i>Sinapi</i>	Mustard
<i>Squilla</i>	Sea-onion.
<i>Thlaspi</i>	Treacle-mustard
<i>Victorialis.</i>	Vipers-garlick.

§. 78.

Ruminating and *not Ruminating* Animals; some of which give a milk that quickly turns sour; as the ass, goat, cow, mare, ewe, &c.

The *flesh* of *animals* feeding on *vegetables*, is not so apt to putrefy, and turn alkaline by heat, as that of the carnivorous sort; upon which account it is a more suitable food for men of warm or hot constitutions. Such as,

<i>Agnus</i>	Lamb
<i>Anas cicur. domestic. cerea-</i> <i>libus pastus</i>	Tame duck fed on grain
<i>Anser</i>	Tame goose fed on grain
<i>Aper</i>	Boar
<i>Aries</i>	Ram
<i>Bos</i>	Ox
<i>Capra</i>	Goat
<i>Capella</i>	Doe
<i>Caprillus</i>	Roebuck
<i>Capo</i>	Capon
<i>Cervus</i>	Hart or stag
<i>Columba</i>	Pigeon
<i>Coturnix</i>	Quail
<i>Cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Gallina domestica</i>	Tame hens
<i>Hædus</i>	Kid
<i>Lepus</i>	Hare
<i>Pardix domi saginata</i>	Partridge home-fed
<i>Phasianus domest.</i>	Pheasant, tame
<i>Porcus</i>	Hog

Sturn

§. 79, 88. *Diseases from a spontaneous Alkali.* 43

<i>Sturnus</i>	Starling
<i>Turdus</i>	Thrush
<i>Turtur</i>	Turtle
<i>Vervex</i>	Wether
<i>Vitulus</i>	Calf.

To this class belong shell-fish and snails.

§. 79.

Almost all sorts of *fish*, as well sea as river, shell, bony, or soft and without bones; as also *birds* that feed on these; as,

<i>Alauda</i>	The lark
<i>Anas fluvi.</i>	Wild duck
<i>Anser. marin.</i>	Wild goose
<i>Ardalus</i>	Heron
<i>Cygnus</i>	Swan
<i>Gallinago major</i>	Woodcock, greater
<i>minor</i>	lesser
<i>Merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Passer</i>	Sparrow
<i>Phasianus sylv.</i>	Wild pheasant
<i>Vanellus</i>	Lapwing.

Many of these indeed feed indifferently on the first that offers, whether small animals, fish, or vegetables.

§. 88, n° 1. See §. 35, n° 1.

§. 88, n° 2. See §. 75, n° 5.

Stimulating saline *Acids*.

§. 88, n° 5.

A softening acесcent Decoction.

Take of whole oatmeal, ℥ij.

clean water, lb iij.

Boil it to two pounds; strain, and add,

Of citron juice, fresh squeezed, ℥j.

cinnamon-water, 3 ij.

syrup of mulberries, ℥j.

This may serve both for meat and drink.

Or,

Or,

Take of *pot-oatmeal*, ℥ ij.*pure water*, ℔ ij.

Boil away to two pounds; after it is strained, keep it gently warm for about twelve hours, or till it is turned a little four; then add,

Of *syrup of violets*, ℥ jß.*Rhenish wine*, ℔ ß.*citron-water*, ℥ jß.

Use it as the former.

An Emulsion of the same kind.

Take of *oat-meal*, ℥ iij.

Make a pound and a half of emulsion thereof, with a sufficient quantity of water; to which add,

Of *pure nitre*, ʒ ß.*syrup of violets*, ℥ j.*vinegar of squills*, ʒ ij.

This may be used as a common drink.

§. 88, n° 6.

Mixtures saponaceous, acrid, abstergent, and somewhat oily.

Take of *oxymel of squills*, ℥ iij.*vinegar of squills*, ʒ ij.*tincture of myrrh made with vinegar*, ʒ j.*cichory water*, ʒ vj.

Mix, and give half an ounce every hour.

Or,

Take of *vinegar evaporated to the consistence of honey*,
℥ ß.*clarified honey*, ℥ j.*syrup of cichory*, ℥ jß.*fumitory water*, ℥ vj.

To be used as the former.

Or,

Take of the inspissated juices of currants }
elder-berries } each ℥ ij.*simple oxymel*, ℥ j.*Spirit*

§. 105, &c. *For a too swift Circulation, &c.* 45

Spirit of common salt, gut. xx.

barley-water, ℥ jv.

Mix, and use it as a common drink.

Against diseases proceeding merely from a too swift circulation of the Blood.

§. 105.

Removers of pain.

For these see §. 202, 228, 229. where they are particularly treated.

Against diseases from the Blood's too slow motion, and its too great quantity.

§. 106. L. 5.

Sharp Diet. See §. 67, 77.

1. *Sharp aromatics.* See §. 75, n^o 1.

2. — *acids.* See §. 75, n^o 5. in the first class, under the title of Saline Acids.

Against Obstructions.

§. 135, n^o 3.

Soaps attenuating Obstructions.

1. Natural soaps, consisting of an alkali and oil, are the expressed juices of all the very sharp alkaline plants at §. 76. or the strong aromatic plants at §. 75, n^o 6. made when they are fresh-gathered and full grown.

2. Artificial soaps, composed of an alkali and oil; as,

Black soap, from }
Castile soap, from } 3 j. to 3 ij.

Starkey's, or Hel- }
mont's, from } gr. jv. to ʒj.

3. Volatile footy soaps, or foot itself.
4. Alkaline oily spirits, whether obtained from the alkaline aromatics, at §. 76. given to gut. xv. from foot, to gut. xv. or from all the fluid and solid parts of animals, given to gut. xvij.

§. 135. no 3.

Mercurial Preparations.

<i>Mercur. dulcis.</i>	Sweet sublimate, to gr. x.
- - <i>sublim. corros. dilut.</i>	Corrosive ditto, diluted, to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- - <i>precip. ruber.</i>	Red precipitate, to gr. ij.
- - - <i>albus.</i>	White ditto, to gr. iv.
- - <i>turbith.</i>	Yellow ditto, to gr. ij.
- - <i>niger.</i>	Æthiops min. to gr. xvj.

Attrahents:

Such as solicit the blood, replete with these medicinal particles, to the part affected, which they do by relaxing the fibres and vessels whither the juices are to be brought, and by contracting those of the part from whence they are to be turned: for which see §. 35. 28. no 4.

Derivants:

Such as give the juices a tendency to any part assigned; of which kind are all the evacuations at the place itself, and artificial frictions in those adjacent.

Propellents:

Such as drive the humours forwards, along their containing vessels; as the stimulants at §. 75, no 5.

For the Cure of Wounds.

§. 198.

VULNERARY PLANTS.

Agrimonia

Agrimony

Ale-

<i>Alchimilla</i>	Ladies mantle
<i>Aristolochia</i>	Birthwort
<i>Bacca juniperi</i>	Juniper-berries
<i>Beta</i>	Beets
<i>Betonica</i>	Betony
<i>Buxus</i>	Box
<i>Centaureum minor</i>	Lesser centaury
<i>Consolida regia</i>	Comfrey-royal
- - <i>media</i>	- - middle
- - <i>Saracen.</i>	- - Saracen
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Sow-bread
<i>Diapensia</i>	Sanicle
<i>Dracunculus</i>	Dragon's-arum
<i>Hypericum</i>	St. John's-wort
<i>Lil. convallium</i>	Lilies of the valley
<i>Ophioglossum</i>	Adder's-tongue
<i>Pastinaca</i>	Parsnips
<i>Periclymenon</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Persicaria</i>	Arsemart
<i>Polytrichon Apuleii</i>	Maidenhair
<i>Sanicula alba</i>	White fanicle
- - <i>sylvestris</i>	Wood ditto
<i>Sophia</i>	Flixweed
<i>Symphytum</i>	Comfrey
<i>Valeriana</i>	Valerian
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell

VULNERARY DECOCTIONS and DRINKS.

[1.] Attenuating the juices when too viscid.

Take of the leaves of woodbine, Paul's betony, and rue,
ana m. jß,

aven-roots, ʒj.

lesser centaury flowers, pug. ij.

Boil them in three pints of water; and add,
of the salt of *carduus benedictus*, ʒj.
the syrup of the five opening roots, ʒiij.

Drink four ounces of this warm four times a day.

[2.] Inspissating them when too thin.

Take of orpine, greater and lesser comfrey, mallows,
pelli-

pellitory of the wall, ana m. j.

Boil them in three pints of water; and add,
of syrup of marsh-mallows, ζ ij.

To be used as the former.

To this may be added

Hypericum,

Rhaponticum,

Rheum.

[3.] Mitigating the symptoms.

Take of *white poppy seeds bruised*, ζ iij.

mullein flowers, ζ ij.

bugloss-leaves, m. ij.

the roots of vipers-grass, ζ ij.

liquorice root. ζ j

Boil them in three pints of water. To be taken as the preceding.

[4.] Quickening the circulation.

Take of *the roots of master-wort and swallow-wort*,
ana ζ j.

the leaves of rue and water-germander, ana
m. j.

burdock-seeds bruised, ζ x.

cardamom seeds bruised, ζ iv.

lavender flowers, and lesser centaury flowers,
ana ζ ij.

Boil them in three pints of water. To be taken as the former.

[5.] Correcting by a particular quality; as when the juices are,

1. *Glutinous or viscid*. See the attenuating decoction.

2. *Acid*.

Take of *mustard-seed*, ζ ss.

horse-radish root, the leaves of hedge-mustard,
and *the leaves of cresses*, ana ζ ij.

Boil them gently in a close vessel with a quart of water.

Dose, *Two ounces four times a day*.

3. *Alkaline*.

Take of *sharp-pointed dock-roots*, ζ ij.

trefoil and wood-sorrel leaves, m. ij.

wood-

wood-sorrel roots, \bar{z} j.

borage-flowers, \bar{z} xij.

Boil them gently in a quart of water. Taken as the former.

4. Oily.

Take of tamarinds, \bar{z} ij.

the crystals of tartar, \bar{z} vj.

grass-roots, \bar{z} v.

Boil them in a quart of water, and add,
of the syrup of elder-berries, \bar{z} ij.

Taken as the former.

[6.] Opening.

see attenuating decoction.

[7.] Relaxing.

see §. 54. no 4. the moistening decoction.

[8.] Astringing.

see the decoctions, §. 28, no 4.

§. 201.

EMOLLIENTS for the BELLY.

Flesh-broths, fresh and fat.

Mild pot-herbs boiled in broth, §. 35, no 1.

Emollient and humecting broths, drank and injected, §. 35, no 3. §. 54, no 4.

Oils expressed and fresh drawn, particularly those of sweet-almonds and olives.

LAXERS of the belly are almost of the same nature with emollients.

GENTLE PURGES of the INTESTINES.

Ripe garden-fruits, soft and juicy, which contain a sweet and acid intermixed; as,

ekengi

cca ebuli

— sambuci

ica

Winter-cherries

Dwarf elder-berries

Common ditto

Figs

e

Cerasa

<i>Cerasa hortensia quæcunque</i>	Cherries of all sorts
<i>Chamæmora</i>	Knot-berries
<i>Chamærubî</i>	Bramble-berries
<i>Fraga</i>	Strawberries
<i>Jujubæ</i>	Jujubes
<i>Mala Armeniaca</i>	Apricots
—— <i>Persica</i>	Peaches
—— <i>vulgaria</i>	Common apples
<i>Pruna hortensia alba cerulea</i>	Garden-plums, white and blue
—— <i>damascena</i>	Damascens
—— <i>Gallica</i>	Prunes
—— <i>prignolensia rubra</i>	Red prunelloes
<i>Ribesia alba, nigra, rubra</i>	Currants red, white, and black
<i>Rubi vulgares nigri</i>	Common black-berries
<i>Idæi albi, rubri</i>	Raspberries white and red
<i>Sebesten.</i>	Sebestens
<i>Tamarindi</i>	Tamarinds
<i>Uvæ vitis omnes species</i>	Grapes of all sorts
—— <i>gruinæ</i>	Whortle-berries
—— <i>criopæ</i>	Gooseberries

2. The Juices of these fresh expressed, and new Wine before it has fermented.

3.

<i>Cassia</i> , ʒ ij.	Cassia, given in the quantity of ʒ ij.
<i>Mannæ</i> , ʒ ij.	Manna, ʒ ij.
<i>Tamarindi</i> , ʒ ij.	Tamarinds, ʒ ij.
<i>Pulpæ tamarindor</i> , ʒ ij.	Pulp of tamarinds, ʒ ij.
<i>Succi rosar. pallidar</i> , ʒ j.	Juice of pale roses, ʒ j.
<i>Aloes rosati</i> , gr. vj.	Aloes washed in rose-water, gr. vj.
<i>Papulæ</i> , ʒ jv.	Jar-raïns, ʒ jv.
<i>Galban.</i> ʒ β.	Gum-galbanum, ʒ β.
<i>Radic. polypodii quercini</i> , ʒ jβ.	Roots of polypody of the oak, ʒ jβ.
<i>Rhabarbari</i> , ʒ jβ.	Rhubarb, ʒ jβ.
———— in infuso, ʒ j.	———— in infusion, ʒ j.
<i>Syrup. althææ Fernelii</i> , ʒ iij.	Fernelius's syr. of marsh-mallows

Syr

	mallows, \bar{z} iij.
Syr. <i>cichoreicum rheo</i> , \bar{z} jß.	Syrup of cichory, with rhubarb, \bar{z} jß.
— <i>fumariæ</i> , \bar{z} ij.	— fumitory, \bar{z} ij.
— <i>ros. solutiv.</i> \bar{z} jß.	— laxative of roses, \bar{z} jß.
— <i>violar. simpl.</i> \bar{z} ij.	— violets. \bar{z} ij.
Mellis <i>simp. in aq. dilut.</i> \bar{z} ij.	Honey dissolved in water, \bar{z} ij.
Pilulæ <i>Rufi</i> , gr. vj.	Rufus's pills, gr. vj.
Electuarium <i>fucci rosar.</i>	
— <i>diaphœnic.</i>	
— <i>benedict. lax.</i>	

§. 202.

ANODYNES

Are those medicines which remove the causes of pain, or lessen them; as,

1. Diluents, §. 54, no 4.
2. Relaxers, §. 35, no 1.
3. Moisteners, §. 35, no 4.
4. Correctors of acrimony, §. 66, 88.
5. Those which disperse tense swellings or tumours, §. 54, no 4.

NARCOTICS

Are those Medicines which stupefy the acuteness of Sensation; and are,

1. The most *mild* Paregorics; as,

Sem. <i>papaver. alb. contusor.</i> \bar{z} ij.	White poppy-seed bruised, \bar{z} ij.
Syrup. <i>capit. papav. alb.</i> \bar{z} jß.	Syrup of white poppy- heads, \bar{z} jß.
Syrup. <i>diacod.</i> \bar{z} jß.	Syrup of the juice of pop- pies, \bar{z} jß.
— <i>florum rhæados</i> , \bar{z} iij.	— of corn-poppy-flow- ers, \bar{z} iij.

From hence various forms of medicines may be conveniently prepared, and safely administered; *e. g.*

A very gentle Draught.

Take of *corn-poppy-flower water*, \bar{z} iij.
bean-flower water, \bar{z} j.
peony-flower water, and }
elder-flower water, } each \bar{z} jß.
gill-tree-flower water, \bar{z} j.
syrup of corn-poppy-flowers, \bar{z} jß.

Mix, &c.

The same Draught made a little more disposing to Sleep.

Take, in the preceding mixture, instead of syrup of corn-poppy-flowers,
a like quantity of diacodium, or
syrup of white poppy-heads.

A very mild Emulsion.

Take of *pine-apples, sweet almonds, and* }
white poppy-seeds, } aa \bar{z} j.

Make an emulsion after the usual method, with a sufficient quantity of *corn-poppy-flower-water*; to \bar{z} x. of which add of *syrup of wild poppy-flowers*, \bar{z} j.

The same Emulsion a little more somniferous.

Take, in the preceding emulsion, instead of syrup of wild poppy-flowers,
a like quantity of diacodium, or
syrup of white poppy-heads.

2. Stronger Narcotics.

Narcotic Pills.

Take of *the purest opium*, gr. ij.

Make it into *three* pills, and let *one* be given for a dose; which must be *repeated* an hour after, if the former has had no effect; and so also of the third.

A Powder of the same Nature.

Take of *the purest opium a little dried*, gr. ij.
red coral and barley-sugar, aa, \bar{z} ß.

Make

Make them into a powder, and divide it into *three* doses, which is to be used like the preceding pills.

A Bolus of the same Nature.

Take of the preceding opium made into powder, one dose.

marmalade of quinces, 3 j.

Mix and make them into a bolus, which may be taken and repeated in the former manner.

A Draught to be taken in Drops.

Take of opium a little dried, 3 j.

spirit of wine rectified, 3 j.

Make them into a tincture. The dose is 30 drops in 3 ij. of baum-water, and 3 B. of syrup of corn-poppies-flowers.

Or,

Take of opium a little dried, 3 j.

distilled vinegar, 3 j.

Make them into a tincture; of which give 30 drops in 3 ij. of wild poppy-flower water, and 3 B. of syrup of corn-poppies.

A warm Narcotic Mixture.

Take of the tincture of opium, made with rectified spirit of wine, gutt. lxx.

syrup of white poppies, 3 vj.

citron, orange, and cinnamon water, aa, 3 ij.

Mix them, and take one spoonful every half hour till the pain ceases.

A cooling Mixture of the same Kind.

Take of the tincture of opium, made with distilled vinegar, gutt. lxxx.

syrup of mulberries, 3 vj.

borage and wild-poppies-water, aa, 3 ij.

Mix, and use as the preceding.

A stronger Narcotic Emulsion.

Take of white poppy-seeds bruised, 3 ij.

Make an emulsion, with a sufficient quantity of barley-water.

To ℥ x. of which add,
of diacodium, ℥ j℥.
tincture of opium, made with rectified spirit
of wine, gutt. xx.
cinnamon-water, ℥ ij.
citron-water, ℥ x.

Let ℥ j℥. of this be taken *every hour* till the pain begins to be eased.

A Narcotic Epithem.

Take of the *tincture of opium, made with distilled vinegar, ℥ iij.*

elder-flower and rose-water, aa, ℥ iij.

vinegar of elder-buds and roses, aa, ℥ ℞.

Mix, and apply them with cloths to both the temples.

Here it is very proper to apply the softening medicines to the part in pain, so as to remove the cause which deprives the patient of rest, which is the pain in that very part: for which purpose, the following applied, and kept on warm till the pain be eased, will be chiefly serviceable.

An emollient Narcotic Cataplasim.

Take of *fresh-gathered leaves of garden-poppies, m.j.*

black henbane, m.℞.

marsh-mallows, m.jv.

Boil them in *new milk*; and towards the end add,

of linseed meal, ℥ j.

fresh-drawn linseed-oil, ℥ ij.

Make it into a cataplasim after the usual manner.

A Foment of the same Kind.

Take of the *juice pressed out from the former decoction of the cataplasim, a little more diluted, lb iij.*

of pure opium, ℥ ℞.

Make a foment; and

Take *vinegar of roses digested a long time with the root of bentane.*

§. 204.

Soft Vulnerary BALSAMS in simple WOUNDS.

1. Natural Balsams; as,

Balsam. copaybæ	Balsam Capivi
- - de Gilead	- - of Gilead
- - liquid. amber.	- - liquid amber
- - de Mecha	- - of Mecca
- - opobalsamum	- - id.
- - palmæ	- - of the palm tree
- - de Peru	- - Peru
- - Tolu	- - Tolu
- - terebinthina	- - Chio turpentine

Resina abiegna et laricea

Butyrum

Butter

Medulla

Marrow

Mel

Honey.

2. Artificial Simple Balsams.

Oleum ceræ rectificat.	Rectified oil of wax
- terebinth. crassum	Thick oil of turpentine
- lini	Linseed oil
- hyperici	Oil of St John's wort
- rosarum	- - roses
- solani	- - nightshade
- trifol. odorat.	- - sweet-scented trefoil
Butyrum recens	Butter fresh, with flowers and a little salt.

3. Artificial Compound Balsams; as,

Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of flowers of brimstone, 3 jv.

linseed-oil, or olive-oil, 3 jv.

Boil them over a gentle fire, till the brimstone be wholly dissolved.

Another Balsam.

Take of the purest gum elemi, cut very small, pug. j.

Dissolve it on a slow fire, and add,

of pure genuine turpentine, pug. j.

When

When it is dissolved, strain it, and add,
*of ox's marrow boiled and separated from the
 membranes, pug. ij.*

This is an universal balsam, like that of *Arceus*.

Take of *red saunders-wood*, ℔ j.
common water, ℔ jv.

Strain it, and evaporate it to the consistence of a thick
 extract, and add,

of dragon's blood reduced into a fine powder,
 ʒ j.

Mix so much of this with the foregoing balsam as will
 give it an agreeable red colour.

This will be the reddest balsam.

Take of *oil of olives*, ℔ jß.
red saunders-wood, ʒ jß.

Boil them gently, till the oil become of a sufficient
 redness; then strain it while hot thro' a linen-cloth,
 and *therein dissolve*, over a gentle fire,

of yellow wax, ℔ j.
the best turpentine, ℔ jß.

This balsam is like that of *Lucatellus*; and if you add,
of Peruvian balsam, ʒ j.
 it will be preferable to it.

The Use of all these Balsams.

Drop them warm into the wound; then lay on it a
 pledget tinged with the balsam, and dress it once e-
 very 24 hours.

Take of *gum-mastic*, }
sarcocol, and } *aa, q. pl.*
frankincense, }

Mix and reduce them to a very fine powder, and scat-
 ter it over the wound.

§. 205.

A red defenſative Emplaster.

Take of *oil of roses and white wax*, aa, ʒ vj.
Armenian-bole and dragon's-blood, aa, ʒ jß.
red roses pulverized, ʒ ß.

Mix and stir them till cold.

Here

Here also may be added,

<i>Emplastrum defensivum ca-</i>	The blue defenſative plaſ-
<i>ruleum</i>	ter, and
- - <i>de minio</i>	The red-lead plaſter.

§. 207.

A Digestive.

Take of genuine turpentine, zj . and the yolk of an egg,
No j.

To theſe well mixed add,
of the honey of roſes, $\text{zj}\beta$.

An Abſtergent.

Take of aſes,	-	-	} very finely pulverized, aa, zij .
myrrh,	-	-	
the leaves of ſcordium			

Venetian ſoap ſcraped very ſmall, zj .

To theſe, firſt well mixed together, add,
of the preceding digestive, ziiij .

CORRODING MEDICINES.

1. The mildeſt Sort; as,

<i>Alumen uſtum</i>	Burnt alum
<i>Aſinis ligni viridis combuſti</i>	Aſhes of green wood burnt
<i>Mercurius dulcis</i>	Sweet ſublimate of mer-
	cury
<i>albus præcipitatus</i>	White precipitate —
<i>Vitriolum album</i>	White vitriol

2. A ſtronger Kind; as,

<i>Mercurius ruber præcipi-</i>	Red precipitate of mer-
<i>tatus</i>	cury
<i>Vitrioli colcothar.</i>	Calcined vitriol
<i>Trochiſci de minio Vigonis</i>	Vigo's troches of red-lead.

3. The ſtrongest Kind; as,

<i>Butyrum antimonii</i>	Butter of antimony
<i>Lapis infernalis</i>	Infernal ſtone.
<i>Mercurius ſublimateſ cor-</i>	Corroſive ſublimate of
<i>roſivus</i>	mercury

Oleum

Oleum tartari per deliquium Oil of tartar per deliquium

Oleum vitrioli Oil of vitriol.

The stronger these caustics are, the more cautiously ought they to be applied.

A corroding Elixir.

Take of *aloes* and *myrrh*, aa, 3 j.

salt of tartar, 3 ij.

common water, 3 ij.

Mix and boil them to an elixir.

A drying Ointment.

Take of *verdigris*, 3 v.

crude alum, 3 j.

the strongest vinegar, 3 vij.

the purest honey, 3 xiv.

Boil them to the consistence of an ointment.

Drying Medicines.

Alumen leviter calcinatum Alum gently calcined

Aqua calcis viva Unslacked lime-water

Lapis hæmatites Blood-stone levigated

Mastiche Gum-mastic

Sanguis draconis Dragon's-blood

Sarcocolla Gum-sarcocol.

§. 209.

SARCOTICS, or BREEDERS of FLESH; as,

Vulnerary Balsams, §. 204.

Take of *yellow wax*, *black pitch*, and *common rosin*,
aa, lb ß.

linseed-oil, lb ij.

Mix them into an ointment, which will be the basilicon, or tetrapharmacum, of the shops.

Take of *yellow bees-wax*, 3 vj.

oil of the flowers of St John's-wort, prepared by infusion, lb ij.ß.

To these, dissolved over a very slow fire, add,
of rosin of the pine-tree, dried and bruised,
and *choice common colophony*, aa, 3 j.ß.

When

When they are all melted together, take them off the fire, and strain them through a linen-cloth; then add,
of pure Venice turpentine, ʒ ij.

Stir them together with a stick; and, when they begin to congeal, throw in

*of choice mastic and best frankincense, aa, ʒ ij.
 saffron bruised very small, ʒ j.*

It will be then the *unguentum aureum*, or golden ointment.

§. 212.

Sticking-plasters.

Take *of diapalma and oil of olives, aa, q. s.*
 Dissolve them.

Or,

Take *of common pitch, q. s.*
 Spread it on a linen-cloth, and apply it.

§. 217.

CICATRIZING, OR EPULOTIC MEDICINES; as,

<i>Unguentum desiccativum rubrum</i>	The red drying ointment
- - - <i>diapompholygos</i>	Ointment of tutty
- - - <i>calcis</i>	- - - lime
- - - <i>nutritum</i>	- - - by mixture
- - - <i>album Rhafis</i>	- - - white of Rhafis
<i>Emplastrum album coctum</i>	White plaster boiled
- - - <i>de lapide calam.</i>	Calamine plaster
<i>seu griseum</i>	
- - - <i>de minor rubrum</i>	Red-lead ditto
<i>Sparadrappum Gualtheri</i>	Walter's cerecloth
<i>Colophonia ex terebintho cocta, in farinam reducta</i>	Colophony of turpentine digested and reduced to powder
<i>Thus</i>	Frankincense
<i>Olibanum</i>	- - - - male
<i>Mastiche</i>	Gum-mastic

Against Hæmorrhages.

§. 218.

CORROSIVES.

Vitriolum album

White vitriol

Lapis infernalis

Caustic stone

Oleum vitrioli

Oil of vitriol

ASTRINGENTS.

1. Which contract the Vessels; as,

Alcohol

The highest rectified spirit of wine

Spiritus terebinthinæ.

Spirit of turpentine

Succus cydeniorum recens immaturorum

Fresh juice of unripe quinces

Sanguis draconis

Dragon's-blood

Crepitus lupi

Cobwebs

Crocus martis

Rust of iron.

2. Coagulate the Blood; as,

Alcohol

Spirit of wine dephlegmated

Farina volatilis

Fine meals

Spiritus nitri

Spirit of nitre

- - - *fulphuris*

- - - sulphur

Vitriolum calcinatum

Calcined vitriol

Saccharum saturni

Sugar of lead

Granatorum cortex

Granate-peels

- - - *flores*

- - - flowers

Lapis hæmatites

Blood-stone

§. 219.

Mastiche

Gum-mastic

Olibanum

- - frankincense

Sarcocolla

- - sarcocol

Terebinthina ad duritiem cocta

Turpentine boiled till it becomes hard.

Against

Against Pains.

§. 228. and 229.

See §. 202.

Against Convulsions.

§. 234, n^o 2.

See §. 66. and 88.

§. 234, n^o 4.

Such is the broth of fresh flesh.

§. 235.

ANTISPASMODICS.

1. Relaxers, §. 35, n^o 1. §. 54, n^o 3.
2. Diluents, §. 54, n^o 4.
3. Resolvers, or Attenuators, §. 54, n^o 4.
4. Absorbents, §. 66, n^o 5. as,

apis cancrorum

Crab's-eyes

Margarita

Pearl

bur

Ivory

cornu cervi

Hartshorn

linguis hirci

Goats-blood

dens apri

Boars-tooth

ungula alcis, &c.

Elk's-hoof, &c. §. 66, n^o 5.

5. Opiates, §. 202.

6. Such as quiet the nerves; as,

oleum terebinthinæ

Oil of turpentine

—copayba, &c.

—copivi, &c.

§. 236.

(Coagulated and extravasated blood is diluted by the following medicines, or others of the like nature.

Take of common honey, ʒ ij.

Venetian soap, ʒ ij.

Sea-salt, ʒ jv.

f

Rain

Rain-water, ʒ xij.

Mix them, &c.

Or,

Take of *salt armoniac and nitre, aa, ʒ iij.*
fresh urine of a healthy person, ʒ xij.
common honey, ʒ ij.

Mix them, &c.

Or,

Take of *aloes dissolved in water, well purified from its resinous faeces, and again gently evaporated to a proper consistence, ʒ jv.*
salt armoniac and borax, aa, ʒ ij.
refined honey, ʒ ij.
French white-wine, ʒ ij.
Rain-water, ʒ ix.

Mix them, &c.

A prudent injection of these medicines, when warm, with a gentle shaking them together with the stagnating blood in the part, dilutes, resolves, preserves from putrefaction, and prepares a way for its exit. Whence the chief use of them is to unite where the extravasated blood is stagnated in large cavities.

§. 247.

In the Cure of Wounds in the Head.

An Ointment for digesting the contused parts.

All those medicines which attenuate, dilute, and preserve from putrefaction, are here serviceable.

1. Let the following ointment be applied, spread on pledgets.

Take of *turpentine, ʒ ij.*
the yolk of an egg, N. 1.

To these, well mixed, add,
of basilicon, ʒ ij.
purified aloes, ʒ jv.

2. Over this, lay the following plaster.

Take of *gum galbanum strained, and afterwards beat up*

*up with the yolk of an egg, ʒ jv.
yellow bees-wax, ʒ ij.
oil of St John's-wort, ʒ iiij.*

Mix them, &c.

3. Lastly, lay over this dressing hot woollen cloths dipt in the following fomentation when exprested, which must be applied as hot as can be endured.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of rue and water-germander, aa, m ij.

flowers of the lesser centaury, elder, and roses, aa, ʒ iiij.

Boil them in as much water as will weigh, when exprested, ʒ xxx. and add,

of spirit of wine, ʒ v.

Venetian soap, ʒ ij.

§. 252, n^o 2.

Take of single rectified spirit of wine, ʒ j.

rose-water, ʒ β,

gum-mastic pulverized, ʒ iiij.

Boil, and preserve it in a tall phial for use.

§. 279.

A Purgative here serviceable.

A draught that purges gently, without much griping, to resorb the extravasated blood into the veins; as,

Take of the purest Syrian scammony, gr. xjv.

Hungary-water, ʒ ij.

To these, ground in a glass mortar, f. a. and separated from their fæces, add,

of the laxative syrup of roses, with sena, ʒ vj.

Make a draught.

Or,

Take of jalap-root pulverized, ʒ j.

loaf-sugar, ʒ ij.

To which, ground a long time in a glass mortar, add, by little and little,

of rain-water, ʒ iiij.

Make an emulsion, f. a. with which afterwards mix,

of syrup of rhubarb, ʒ ʒ.

And make a draught.

§. 281, n° 2.

An attenuating, diluting, aqueous Decoction is proper here.

Take of *white saunders-wood*, ʒ ʒ.*yellow saunders-wood*, ʒ j.*sassafras-wood*, ʒ ʒ.*leaves of rue*, m. ʒ.—————*agrimony*, m. j.*flowers of Arabian lavender* } aa, ʒ ij.—————*common lavender* }*roots of fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom,*
aa, ʒ j.

Boil them in a close vessel, with ℥ jv. of water, for a quarter of an hour, and let ʒ ij. be drank every half-hour.

§. 281, n° 3.

See §. 247, n° 2, 3.

§. 295.

Of these remedies we have treated separately in the history of these diseases.

Against Wounds of the Thorax or Breast.

§. 303, n° 3.

See §. 236.

Against Wounds of the Abdomen or Belly.

§. 315.

An Antiseptic Fomentation to revive the vital
warmth,

§. 319, &c. *In Wounds of the Abdomen.* 65
warmth, when the intestine is let out by a wound
in the abdomen.

Take of the intestines of some young animal, q. f.
Cleanse and boil them in a sufficient quantity of wa-
ter about four minutes; then add,

*of the flowers of camomile, lavender, and
centaury, aa, m. ℞.*

leaves of mint, m. j.

Let them stand about four minutes to infuse; then let
the decoction serve for a fomentation, to be applied
with cloths.

An Extemporaneous Fomentation.

Take new milk warm.

§. 319.

Fomentations. See §. 315.

§. 320.

A Clyster stimulating very gently in Wounds of
the Abdomen.

Take of common honey, ℥ iij.

sea-salt, 3 j.

barley-water, ℥ vij.

Mix them, and make a clyster, to be injected every
morning and evening for the three first days after the
wound has been received.

Let the diet be only flesh-broth, with a small quan-
tity of salt.

For Contusions.

§. 334.

A Purge strong and not inflaming.

Take of agaric, 3 ij℞.

sal polychrest. ʒ j.

Mix them, and make a potion.

f 3

Or,

Or,

Take of the middle bark of green dwarf, or common elder, \bar{z} j.

Bruise and boil it a little, with as much rain-water as will make, by afterwards expressing it, a draught of \bar{z} jv.

Or,

Take of jalap prepared as at §. 279.

Or,

Take of jalap-root in powder, 3 iß.

Or,

Take of white jalap in powder, 3 ij.

Or,

Take of fresh sea-colwort-leaves, \bar{z} ij.

Or,

Take of agaric, 3 ij.

leaves of sena, 3 iij.

white jalap-root, 3 j.

tamarinds, \bar{z} ij.

Being cut and bruised, infuse them for a quarter of an hour in as much rain-water as will make \bar{z} ix. of decoction; then boil them gently for seven or eight minutes; and when strained, add,

of salt prunella, 3 ß.

laxative syrup of roses, with sena, 3 jx.

Let \bar{z} j. of this be taken every half-hour, till the patient be sufficiently well purged.

To effect the same in a less quantity.

Take of Syrian scammony, gr. xiiij.

diaphoretic antimony, gr. xx.

laxative syrup of roses, with sena, 3 vj.

To these, well bruised in a mortar, add,

of succory water, \bar{z} ß.

Make a draught.

A Fomentation for Contusions, relaxing, penetrating, and resolving.

Take of white briony-root, \bar{z} ij.

round birthwort-root, \bar{z} j.

leaves of rue and savin fresh-gathered, aa, m. j.

flowers

flowers of tansey, camomile, and severfew,
aa, \bar{z} j.

Fresh onions, \bar{z} vj.

Digest them in a close vessel with water, almost boiling hot, for half an hour; then let it boil a moment, and to \bar{z} xxv. of the juice pressed strongly through a cloth, add,

of linseed-meal, \bar{z} B.

Let them just boil up again; and with the whole decoction, when cold, mix,

of treacle-water, \bar{z} ij.

salt armoniac, \bar{z} j.

Apply it with woolen cloths.

A Cataplasm of the same nature for Contusions.

Take the preceding ingredients, and make them into cataplasm; about the end, add,

of linseed-meal, q. s.

gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg,
 \bar{z} j.

oil of camomile, \bar{z} iB.

A Plaster for the same.

Take of *briony-root reduced to meal,* \bar{z} ij.

flour of brimstone, \bar{z} j.

Æthiops mineral, \bar{z} iij.

pure galbanum dissolved, f. a. \bar{z} jv.

melilot-plaster, \bar{z} jx.

oil of camomile, q. s.

Make the whole into a plaster.

Here are proper,

<i>emplastra de galbano, seu</i>	Plasters of galbanum, or
<i>ceratum matricale; vel</i>	The anti-hysterick cerate;
<i>correctius</i>	or more properly
<i>Antidotar. Gaudavense</i>	The Ghent antidote
<i>emplastra de baccis lauri</i>	Plasters of laurel-berries,
<i>Mesuae</i>	of Mesues
----- <i>betonica</i>	-----betony
----- <i>cumino</i>	-----cummin-feed
----- <i>cephalicum</i>	-----cephalic
----- <i>diaphyl. cum gum</i>	-----diaphyl. with the
	<i>Empla-</i>

<i>Emplastrum diaphoreticum</i>	gums Diaphoretic plaster
— — — — — <i>de meliloto</i>	Melilot
— — — — — <i>ischiadicum</i>	Ifchiadic
— — — — — <i>mucilagibus</i>	Mucilage
— — — — — <i>oxycroceum</i>	Oxycroceum
— — — — — <i>-ranis</i>	Frog
— — — — — <i>-cum mer-</i>	— with mercury.
<i>curio.</i>	

INTERNAL RESOLVENTS. See §. 54. N^o 4.

Here also may be added,

<i>Rhabarbarum</i>	Rhubarb
<i>Spmermaceti</i>	Sperma ceti
<i>Gummi lacca</i>	Gum lac
<i>Myrrha</i>	Myrrh
<i>Radix Asclepiad.</i>	

SUDORIFICS are,

1. Diluents drank warm, §. 54, n^o 4.
2. Internal Resolvents, §. 54, n^o 4.
3. Stimulants, §. 75, n^o 5.
4. Laxatives, §. 35, n^o 3.
5. An external moist heat applied to the skin.

DIURETICS are,

1. Diluents, drank hot or cold, §. 54, n^o 4.
2. Internal Resolvents, §. 54, n^o 4.
3. Stimulants, chiefly of the saline and soapy kind, §. 75, n^o 5.
4. Laxatives, §. 35, n^o 3. chiefly when applied to the kidneys by fomentation or clyster.
5. Heat applied to the kidneys, hypogastric region, and perinæum; the other parts of the body being at the same time made a little colder than usual.

§. 336.

See §. 88, n^o 1. and §. 35, n^o 1.

For Inflammation.

§. 396, n^o 2.

Cooling Purges.

<i>cremor tartari</i>	Cream of tartar, 3 vj.
<i>crystal. tartari</i>	Crystals of tartar, 3 vj
<i>pse tartarus</i>	Tartar itself, 3 vj
<i>sal. polychrest</i>	Sal. polychrestum, 3 v
<i>pulp tamarind</i>	Pulp of tamarinds, 3 iij
<i>tamarindi</i>	Tamarinds, 3 jv
<i>sob. sambuc</i>	Syrup of elder-berries, 3 jv
<i>rhubarbari</i>	Rhubarb, 3 jß.

A revulsive, antiphlogistic, purging Draught,

Take of choice rhubarb, 3 j.
sal. polychrest. 3 jß.
syrup of succory, with rhubarb, 3 j.
 accurately grind them together, f. a. and dissolve
 them in

elder-flower-water, 3 ij.
cinnamon-water, 3 ij.

Make a draught.

An antiphlogistic purging Bolus, diminishing the
force of the blood.

Take of the pulp of choice tamarinds, 3 ij.
crystals of tartar finely pulverized, 3 iij.
 Mix them, and let 3 j. be taken every seven or eight
 minutes, till the patient be sufficiently purged.

A Draught of the same nature.

Take of the leaves of choice fena without the stalk,
 3 ij.
the finest agaric, 3 j.
choice tamarinds, 3 ij.
 Boil them in a close vessel, with elder-flower-water,
 for

for a quarter of an hour; and then, to $\frac{3}{4}$ v. of the decoction strained through a cloth, add,

of purified nitre, 3 j.

laxative syrup of roses, with sena, 3 vj.

Make a draught.

A Decoction of the same nature.

Take *of the leaves of sena, 3 iij.*

tamarinds, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

agaric, 3 iij.

Boil them in water for a quarter of an hour; to a pint of which add,

of the syrup of succory with rhubarb, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Let $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of this be taken every half hour till the patient be purged.

For the rest, see §. 334.

§. 396, n^o 4.

EPISPASTICS consist of

Medicines which attract the juices to some particular part, §. 135, n^o 4.

----- derive them from any part, §. 135, n^o 4.

----- propel them from it, §. 135, n^o 4. and §. 135, n^o 5.

VESICATORIES.

See §. 75, n^o 6.

§. 396, n^o 5.

A Medicine diluting, and at the same time cooling, in this case.

In the form of a Decoction.

Take *of the roots of sorrel, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.*

common grafs } aa, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.
vipers-grafs }

leaves

*leaves of brook-lime, wood-sorrel, and agri-
mony, aa, m. j.*

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for seven or
eight minutes, and add

*of the flowers of borage, bugloss, roses, and
violets, aa, pug. j.*

Let them stand to digest in a close vessel for seven or
eight minutes. Then to three pints of the decoction
strained off add,

of purified nitre, 3 ij.

syrup of elder-berries, 3 iij.

Let 3 iij. be taken every hour of the day.

A cooling and diluting antiphlogistic Mixture.

Take of elder-flower-water, 3 xv.

syrup of elder-berries, 3 ij.

purified nitre, 3 j.

Mix them, and let 3 j. be taken every hour.

An Emulsion of the same nature.

Take of the bruised seeds of burdock, 3 jv.

parsley, 3 vj.

succory, 3 j.

With a sufficient quantity of *parsley-water* make an
emulsion.

To 3 xij. of which add,

of purified nitre, 3 j.

syrup of the five opening roots, 3 j.

Let 3 j. be taken every hour.

A cooling opening Powder.

Take of diaphoretic antimony unwashed, 3 j.

salt prunel. 3 ℞.

zedoary-root, 3 j.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into six doses;
one of which may be taken every three hours in a
draught of ptisan.

§. 398, n° 1.

A thin aromatic Liquor to be drank warm.

Take of white }
 yellow } saunders-wood, aa, \bar{z} j.
 red }
 roots of carline-thistle, \bar{z} j.
 parsley and fennel, aa, \bar{z} iij.
 rest-harrow, \bar{z} ij.

Boil them in water, q. s. for half an hour, and add,
 of saffras-wood sliced, \bar{z} ij.
 the leaves of betony, rue, scabious, and colt's-
 foot, aa, m. j.

Let them stand in a hot digestion in a close vessel, for
 half an hour; then strain off five pints of liquor, and

Let \bar{z} ij. be drank hot every hour.

§. 399, n° 1, 2, 3.

See §. 107. to 144.

For Abscesses.

§. 403, n° 1, 2.

RIPENERS are,

1. Simple aromatic Gums; as,

Gum. ammoniacum	Gum amoniac
- - bdellium	- - id.
- - elemi	- - id.
- - galbanum	- - id.
- - opoponax	- - id.
- - sagapenum	- - fagapen.

2. Emollients, Laxants, and Humectants, §. 54, n° 4.

A softening and ripening Cataplasim.

Take of rye-flour, \bar{z} jv.

vine-

vinegar, 3 ij.

gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg,
3 j.

Boil them with water, q. s. to a proper consistence;
and at the end add,

of the oil of white lilies, 3 j.

Make a cataplasm.

Or,

Take of *fresh-gathered sorrel-leaves, m. jv.*

fresh butter, 3 j.

Boil them for a short time over a slow fire, and add
of ale-yeast, 3 ij.

gum sagapen dissolved in the yolk of an egg,
3 jv.

Make a cataplasm, f. a.

Or,

Take of *honey boiled to a little firmer consistence, 3 jv.*

onions roasted in the ashes, 3 iij.

fat figs, 3 jv.

Boil them in a little water to a proper consistence,
f. and add,

of linseed-meal. 3 B.

Make a cataplasm.

Or,

Take of *shelled oats, 3 j.*

fresh linseed meal, 3 ij.

white lily roots, 3 iij.

marsh-mallow flowers, 3 j.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of new milk. f. a.
and add,

of fresh butter, 3 ij.

Make a cataplasm.

§. 403, n° 3.

The use of the decoction at §. 898, n° 1. excites a
motion sufficient for this purpose.

§. 409.

An emollient, oily, and somewhat acrid Cata-
plasm, loosening the dead teguments.

Take of *four ale-yeast, 3 ij.*

Venetian soap sliced, 3 ij.

honey, 3 ℔.

oil of camomile, by infusion, 3 ij.

Mix and make a cataplasm, f. a.

Here are also serviceable the prescriptions at §. 403, no 1, 2.

§. 412.

Take of *pot-ashes, 3 jv.*

unslacked lime, 3 vj.

Bruise and mix them; then let them stand in a moist place till they become liquid; afterwards filtre, evaporate to dryness, and melt them in a crucible on a strong fire; lastly, cast them into little stones, and carefully preserve them in a dry vessel well stopped.

A small quantity of these scraped, and spread on a pledget, may be applied for the space of two hours; after which, it may be taken off, and butter laid on in its place.

Or,

A little butter of antimony may be laid on the prominent point of the abscess.

Or,

A piece of infernal stone may be applied, and kept some time to the same point.

For the cure of Fistulæ.

§. 415.

A liquid digestive Injection.

Take of *genuine turpentine, 3 ij.*

the yolks of eggs, 3 j.

To these mixed, f. a. add,

of common honey, 3 ij.

spirit of wine, 3 jv.

water, 3 jv.

When well mixed, let it be injected warm.

Or,

Or

Take of *Arcaus's liniment* } *aa*, \bar{z} j.
the yolks of eggs }

Mix and dilute them in

common spirit of wine, \bar{z} viij.

Use it as the preceding.

A deterfive Injection.

Take of *honey of roses*, \bar{z} ij.

elixir proprietatis prepared with salt of tartar, \bar{z} ℞.

soap-suds, \bar{z} viij.

Mix them.

Take of *aloes, saffron, and myrrh*, *aa*, \bar{z} j.

common salt, \bar{z} iij.

Boil them in as much water as will make \bar{z} x. of decoction when filtred; to which add,
of wine, *aa*.

Or,

A balsamic Decoction to consolidate the clean Fistula.

Take of *the roots of the largest birthwort*, \bar{z} ij.

the dry leaves of water-germander, \bar{z} xx.

To which add,

of juniper berries bruised, \bar{z} j.

Boil them, with weak spirit of wine, in a tall phial, for one hour; and to \bar{z} xx. of this decoction add,

of Venetian soap, \bar{z} j.

Use it as the former.

When the fistula is clean, it is consolidated by the following

Injection.

Take of *the oil of St John's-wort, by infusion*, \bar{z} jv.

aloes, myrrh, and frankincense, *aa*, \bar{z} ij.

Boil them gently; and when mixed, beat them up together with

yolks of eggs, \bar{z} ij.

Then inject it warm into the clean fistula.

In a Gangrene.

§. 434, n^o 1.

A Mixture to raise the spirits in a Gangrene from a hot cause or an alkaline constitution.

Take of the fresh-expressed juice of citrons, \mathfrak{z} ij.

- - - - - oranges, \mathfrak{z} j.

fresh syrup of mulberries, \mathfrak{z} ij.

simple waters of whole citrons, \mathfrak{z} jv.

- - - - - baum, \mathfrak{z} ij.

simple waters of cinnamon, \mathfrak{z} j.

Rhenish wine, \mathfrak{z} vj.

Sweeten, if requisite, with loaf-sugar.

Mix them all together, and let \mathfrak{z} j. be drank every hour or half-hour.

Or,

Take of the jelly of currants and barberries, aa, \mathfrak{z} ij.

spirit of common salt, \mathfrak{z} ℞.

baum-water, \mathfrak{z} vj.

Rhenish wine, \mathfrak{z} x.

Mix, and give \mathfrak{z} j. every hour.

If the patient be seized with a cold gangrene, or of a phlegmatic or acid temperature, use the following

Warm Mixture to raise the spirits.

Take of volatile oily salt, \mathfrak{z} iij.

elixir prop. prepared with salt of tartar, \mathfrak{z} ij.

the aquavita of Matthiolus, \mathfrak{z} iij.

citron-water, \mathfrak{z} vj.

the syrup of the five opening roots, and mugwort of Fernelius, aa, \mathfrak{z} j.

the confection of Alkermes, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Use it as the former.

§. 434, n^o 2.

In an ACID temperature, see §. 66, n^o 1, 2.

In an ALCALINE. See §. 88, n^o 5, 6.

§. 434, n^o 3.

In a WARM and ALKALESCENT HABIT.

Take of *Rhenish wine*, lb j.

cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmeg, aa, 3 ij.

Boil them in a tall glass phial in sand, and apply toast-
ed bread dipped in this decoction.

In an ACID and COLD HABIT.

Take of *volatile oily salt*, ʒ B.

spirit of citron-peels, ʒ ij.

spirit of lavender and mint, aa, ʒ j.

treacle, ʒ ij.

Mix, and apply toasted bread dipped into it.

§. 435, n^o 2.

A Fomentation for a Gangrene.

To emolliate, resolve, and prevent a putrefaction
from getting into the veins.

Take of *the leaves of rue fresh-gathered, m.jv.*

marsh-mallows, m.ij.

Jack by the hedge, m.j.

linseed-meal, ʒ j.

Boil them in a close vessel with a sufficient quantity of
water; and to four pints of this decoction, add,

of Venetian soap, 3 ij.

Make a fomentation, and apply it with woolen cloths.

Or,

Take of *elder-flower vinegar, ʒ ij.*

water, ʒ x.

salt armoniac, 3 ij.

French white-wine, ʒ vj.

Mix for a fomentation.

A Cataplasm of the same nature.

Take of *the flowers of melilot, elder, marsh-mallows,*
camomile, and marigolds, aa, ʒ iij.

Boil them, with a sufficient quantity of water, into a
cataplasm; and towards the end add,

of linseed-meal, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ j℞.

§. 438.

For such Condiments, the following afford a proper matter.

<i>Sal ammoniacus</i>	<i>Sal ammoniac</i>
- <i>borax</i>	Borax
<i>Sal gemma.</i>	Rock salt
- - <i>nitri</i>	Nitre
- - <i>maris regeneratus residuus a destillatione sp. sal. ammoniaci</i>	Sea-salt regenerated, after the distillation of salt ammoniac
<i>Acetum destillatum</i>	Vinegar distilled
- - <i>calendula</i>	- - - of marigolds.
- - <i>dracunculi hortensis</i>	- - - garden-dragons.
- - <i>lavendula</i>	- - - lavender
- - <i>rosaceum</i>	- - - roses
- - <i>rutaceum</i>	- - - rue
- - <i>sambucinum</i>	- - - elder-flowers.
- - <i>scilliticum</i>	- - - sea-onions
- - <i>theriacale</i>	- - - treacle
<i>Spiritus nitri</i>	Spirit of nitre
- - <i>salis</i>	- - - salt
- - <i>fulphuris per campanam</i>	- - - sulphur by the bell
- - <i>vitrioli</i>	- - - vitriol
<i>Vina, Rhenana imprimis.</i>	Wines, especially Rhenish.

Simplex vel cum tri-
plo alcoholis dulcis.

Simple, or with 3
times the quantity
of alcohol sweet.

AROMATICS proper here.

<i>Abrotonum</i>	Southernwood
<i>Absinthium</i>	Wormwood
<i>Alliaria</i>	Jack-by-the-hedge
<i>Angelica</i>	Angelica
<i>Balsamita</i>	Costmary
<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	Blessed thistle
<i>Centaureum minus</i>	Lesser centaury
<i>Chamædrys</i>	Germander
<i>Dictamnus Creticus</i>	Dittany of Crete
<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert

Laven-

<i>Lavendula</i>	Lavender
<i>Marjorana</i>	Marjoram
<i>Marrubium album</i>	White horehound
<i>Myrtus</i>	Myrtle
<i>Origanum</i>	Wild marjoram
<i>Polygonum</i>	Poley-mountain
<i>Pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	Rosemary
<i>Ruta</i>	Rue
<i>Sabina</i>	Savin
<i>Salvia</i>	Sage
<i>Succordium</i>	Water-germander
<i>Tanacetum</i>	Tansy
<i>Thuja</i>	Thuya, or tree of life.

A Fomentation to correct the beginning putrefaction.

Take of the leaves of rue, water-germander, and worm-wood, aa, \bar{z} jv.

mint, \bar{z} j.

Oil them in a close vessel with water and vinegar,

aa, q. f. and to four pints of this decoction, add,

of sul gem. \bar{z} jv.

treacle-wine spirit, \bar{z} ij.

Make a fomentation.

An Antiseptic Cataplasm for a Gangrene.

Take the same ingredients, and

oil them to the consistence of a cataplasm; towards the end add,

of sal. armoniac, \bar{z} jv.

linseed-meal, \bar{z} ij.

oil of rue by infusion, \bar{z} jß.

Make a cataplasm, and sprinkle it at the time of application with

treacle-wine spirit, or spirit of wine camphorated.

§. 448.

A warm Liquor to resist the corruption.

Take of the vinegar of garden-dragons, \bar{z} vj.

- - - - - roses, \bar{z} ij.

treacle-wine spirit, \bar{z} j.

sea-salt, \bar{z} j.

decoction of water-germander, \bar{z} xij.

Mix them.

For softening the gangrenous eschar, the best thing that can be used is the following Cataplasim.

Take of the leaves of water-germander, m. ij.

- - - - - mallows, m. j.

flowers of lavender, } aa, \bar{z} j.

- - - marsh-mallows. }

Boil them to a cataplasim with vinegar, and add,
of linseed-meal, \bar{z} iij.

- - - oil, \bar{z} j.

sal armoniac, \bar{z} j.

Here are also proper:

Unguentum aureum

The golden ointment.

- - - *basilicon*

The royal ointment.

§. 450.

A diaphoretic, anodyne, softening Cataplasim.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of male

southern-wood, - - -

Roman wormwood, - - -

garden rue, - - -

water-germander, - - -

Jack-by-the-hedge, - - -

hemp-like agrimony, - - -

white horehound, - - -

tobacco, - - -

} aa, m. ℥.

benbane

henbane, m. j.

the flowers of marsh-marigolds,

- - - lesser centaury,

- - - melilot, - -

- - - mother-wort,

- - - tansey, -

- - - marsh-mallows,

- - - wild poppies, -

} aa, ʒ ij.

} aa, ʒ j.

oil them with water, q. f. in a close vessel for a quarter of an hour, and add,

of linseed-meal, ʒ jv.

oil of rue, by infusion, ʒ ij.

treacle-wine spirit, } aa, ʒ j.

- - vinegar,

sal armoniac, ʒ j.

§. 456.

A warm Mixture for a Gangrene from a cold cause.

Take of treacle-water, ʒ j.

Sylvius's prophylactic-water, ʒvj.

Matthiolus's water of life, ʒ j.

rue, ʒjx.

Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, } aa, ʒ jβ.

syrup of the 5 opening roots, }

elixir prop. prepared with salt of tart. ʒ ij.

Mix, and give one spoonful every seven or eight minutes; with one or two ounces of the following mixture, to be drank after it.

Take of barley-water, lb ij.

French wine, lb j.

ginger pulverized, ʒ ij.

syrup of Jerusalem-oak, ʒ iiij.

Mix them.

Take of camphire, gr. viij.

treacle, ʒ ij.

ginger, ʒ iiij.

Mix and give ʒ j. every two hours.

In a Sphacelus.

§. 462.

A sharp Lixivium.

Take of *unslacked lime made from burnt stones*, p. j.

Cover it with *pot-ashes*, p. iij.

Let them stand in some damp under-ground place till they become liquid ; then filtre and preserve for use.

Or,

unslacked lime itself, finely pulverized, may be sprinkled on the part.

But the most happy separations are made when the dead eschars are softened, converted into pus, and made to recede from the sound part by the application of a putrefying remedy ; whilst, in the mean time, the living parts are animated by a spirituous fomentation. Vid. 435, no 2.

§. 469.

A warm Narcotic Powder.

Take of the *essential oil of cinnamon*, gutt. ij.

- - - *cloves*, gutt. j.

- - - *citron-peels*, gutt. ij.

loaf-sugar, 3 ij.

Make them, f. a. into an *elæosaccharum* ; to which add,

of red coral prepared, 3 j.

pure laudanum, gr. ij.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into two doses ; one of which must be taken an hour before the intended operation ; and, if the patient does not sleep, the other a quarter of an hour before it.

§. 471.

§. 471, no 5.

An astringent powder to stop the hæmorrhage of the external Wound.

Take of dragon's-blood, 3 j.

gum-sarcocol, 3 ij.

blood-stone prepared, 3 ℥.

Armenian bole, 3 viij.

Mix, and make them into an exceeding fine powder.

Take of the meal that flies about in mills and bake-houses, brushed together with a feather, 3 jv.
colcothar of vitriol strongly calcined and washed, 3 ℥.

Mix them accurately.

Take a very ripe and dry puff-ball, and sprinkle its powder over the wound; then cut it open and apply the inside surface to the part.

For a Burning or Scald.

§. 479.

A refrigerating antiphlogistic Mixture.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of greater stone-crop, 3 ij.

Crush them, and press out the juice; to which add,
of syrup of roses and violets, aa, 3 j.

nitre, 3 ℥.

spirit of salt, gutt. x.

rain-water, ℥ ij.

§. 480.

Fomentation to preserve the burnt part from putrefaction.

Take of the vinegar of litharge, 3 ij.

French wine, 3 xij.

elder-flower-water, 3 xjv.

Mix them.

A resolving, emollient Fomentation of the same nature.

Take of the flowers of elder, melilot, and marsh-mallows, aa, \bar{z} j.

Boil them in as much water as will make, when strained, lb jß. of decoction; to which add,

of treacle-wine spirit, \bar{z} ij.

vinegar of elder, \bar{z} j.

sea-salt, 3 j.

Apply it with hot linen cloths.

An emollient, resolving Cataplasme.

Take of the leaves of mallows, } aa, m. ij.
 - - marsh-mallows, }
 flowers of melilot, \bar{z} ij.

Boil them in water; and towards the end, add,

of linseed-meal, q. f.

treacle-wine spirit, \bar{z} j.

linseed oil, \bar{z} ß.

Make a cataplasme.

An Ointment of the same Nature.

Take of fresh butter, q. pl. and

Wash it in cold water till it becomes white; then

Take of this butter, - - } aa.
 the spawn of frogs, }
 the juice of stone-crop, }

Mix them, f. a.

To Resolve a Schirrhbus.

§. 490, n^o 1.

An emollient Fomentation.

Take of the flowers of marsh-mallows, camomile, melilot, and elder, aa, m. j.

lesser centaury, m. ß.

the leaves of wormwood, white horehound, rue, and

and *savin*, aa, m. j.

the roots of *white-brony*, \bar{z} jv.

- - *garden-angelica*, \bar{z} j.

boil with water, q. f. in a close vessel; and to \bar{z} lb. of
the decoction pressed through a cloth, add,

of *treacle-wine spirit*, \bar{z} jv.

Apply it on woollen cloths to the bare skin; over which
again spread a sow's bladder dipt in a little oil.

A Cataplasm of the same nature.

boil the foregoing ingredients with water, q. f. to the
consistence of a cataplasm; and towards the end add,

of *gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg*,
 \bar{z} iij.

linseed-meal, \bar{z} ij.

- - *oil*, \bar{z} iij.

A Plaster of the same kind.

Take of *gum-armoniac*, *galbanum*, *sagapen*, *opoponax*,
aa, \bar{z} ij.

being first depurated by melting over a slow fire, mix
them accurately with

yolks of eggs well beat up, N. jv.

yellow wax, \bar{z} ij.

the meal of white-briony root, \bar{z} iij.

oil of rue, by infusion, q. f.

Make a plaster, f. a.

§. 490, no 4.

Let the diet be, Of new milk, butter-milk, and
whey.

Of the broth of all kinds of fresh flesh of quadrupeds and birds.

Of pulse, as oat-meal, barley, millet, rye, wheat,
&c.

Of the pot-herbs at §. 35, no 1.

Of mild ripe garden-fruits, that are both sweet
and acid, especially when boiled.

Of gruels, panadas, &c.

Make them into an ointment by grinding together; and
at the end add,

of pure opium, gr. vj.

A Plaster.

Emplastrum de minio

Plaster of red-lead

Inguentum diapompholygos

Ointment of pompholyx.

A mild Plaster to settle the motion in a Schirrhus,
which is to be cured neither by Resolving, nor
by Extirpation.

*Take of the juice of the leaves of henbane, garden-
poppy, and water-hemlock, pure and fresh
drawn, aa, ʒjv.*

Evaporate to a proper consistence over a slow fire; and
at the end add,

of white-wax, ʒ viij.

oil of roses, by infusion, ʒ j.

Make a plaster, f. a.

A mild Mercurial Plaster.

*Take of sugar of lead, white-lead, and an amalgam of
mercury, aa, ʒ ij.*

white wax, ʒ jv.

oil of roses, by infusion, ʒ ij.

Mix and make a plaster.

In a Cancer.

§. 507, n^o 1.

See the plaster, §. 490, n^o 4.

Aq. stillat. spermatis ranar.

Frog's-spawn water

Sperma ranarum.

Frog's spawn.

§. 507, n^o 2.

A Purging Powder in a Cancer not yet Exulce-
rated.

Take of resin of jalap, gr. vj.

h 2

diagri-

diagridium, gr. vij.

diaphoretic antimony unwashed, gr. xxjv.

Mix and make a powder.

A Mercurial Powder of the same nature.

Take of *mercuris dulcis*, gr. xv.

diagridium, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, which may be taken once a week.

§. 507, n^o 3.

DECOCTIONS.

Ex Bardana

Of burdock

- *China*

- *China*

- *Fœniculo*

- *Fennel*

- *Petroselinum*

- *Parsley*

- *Sarsaparilla*

- *Sarsaparilla*

- *Scorzonera*

- *Viper's-grass*.

A mild Opening Powder.

Take of *diaphoretic antimony unwashed*, gr. viij.

spermacei, 3 j.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into two doses; one of which may be taken in the morning, and the other in the evening.

§. 509.

FOMENTATIONS and LINIMENTS.

An Anodyne gentle Fomentation.

Take of *corn-poppy-flower* }

rose - -

elder-flower -

sugar of lead, 3 j.

tincture of opium, 3 j.

treacle-wine spirit, 3 ij.

water, aa, 3 ij.

A Gentle Liniment.

Take of *vinegar of litharge*, 3 vj.
oil of roses, 3 jv.

Make a liniment.

In Diseases of the Bones.

§. 529, n^o 1.

An abstergent antiseptic Decoction, in a Spina
 Ventosa.

Take of *green, heavy, guiacum-wood, in chips*, 3 x.
salt of tartar, 3 ℥.

Digest with three quarts of common water for twenty-
 four hours; then boil for two hours, and towards the
 end add,

of rectified spirit of wine, 3 jv.

Let them just boil up again, and then strain for use.

Upon the *residuum* of the decoction pour ℔ iij. of
 fresh water, and let it boil for four hours.

Of the first decoction let 3 jv. be taken four times a-day,
upon an empty stomach; first, at seven in the morning;
then, at eleven; thirdly, at four in the afternoon; and, last-
ly, at seven in the evening.

Let the other decoction be made use of as common
 drink.

In the same manner may be made decoctions of *ju-*
niper-wood, saffras, box, oak, &c.

Let linen cloths dipped in these decoctions be used
 as fomentations.

§. 599.

See §. 28, n^o 1, 4.

In the Cure of Fevers in general.

§. 603.

A mucous anodyne Fomentation, mild and gently
 opening.

Take of *the seeds of cotton-apples*, N. vj.

℥ 3.

rose

rose and elder-flower water, aa, ℥ iij.

Make an emulsion, f. a. to the pure liquor of which add,

of rectified spirit of wine, ℥ ℞.

tincture of opium, ʒ j.

Unguentum aureum

Golden ointment

- - - *basilicum*

Royal - - -

- - - *diapompholygos*

Ointment of pompholyx

- - - *nutritum*

- - by mixture

- - - *populeum*

- - of poplar-buds

- - - *rosarum*

- - - roses.

§. 605, n^o 1.

Ptifans; Laxative Decoctions.

§. 605, n^o 2.

A Mixture, in Fevers from too much Heat.

Take of *barley-water, ℥ xxv.*

purified nitre, ʒ j.

Rhenish wine, ℥ vj.

the jellies of currants, and elder-berries, aa,
℥ ij.

Mix, and give one or two ounces every quarter of an hour.

Take of *simple waters of succory, fumitory, and baum,*
aa, ℥ iij.

spirit of common salt, ʒ j.

syrup of mulberries, ℥ ij.

purified nitre, ʒ ℞.

Mix, and give one spoonful every half-hour.

A Powder of the same kind.

Take of *crystalized tartar, ʒ ij.*

purified nitre, ʒ ℞.

Mix, and make a powder; of which give ʒ ℞. every three hours in some ptisan.

For the rest, see the chapter about Alkaline Putrefaction, and Excess of Circulation.

§. 605, n^o 3.

An aromatic tempering Powder in Fevers from a damp Air.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of marjoram, dried mint, wild marjoram, and rosemary, aa, m. ij.
 the flowers of Roman camomile, red roses, tansy, and lavender, aa, m. j.
 the flowers of Syrian mastic, m. ℞.
 the roots of Florentine orrice, garden-angelica, and master-wort, aa, ℥ iiij.
 the raspings of saffra-s wood, ℥ ij.
 the seeds of celery bruised, ℥ ij.
 pound them into a powder, with which sprinkle the patient's chamber.

§. 605, n^o 10.

Gentle Emetics in Fevers from Intemperance in Eating.

Take of thin barley-water, ℥ xxxvj.
 oxymel of squills, ℥ iiij.
 vitriolated tartar, not acid, ℥ ij.
 mix, and give ℥ ij. every half-hour.

Or,

Take of the juice of elder-berries, ℥ iiij.
 vinegar of squills, ℥ j.
 distilled baum-water, ℥ vj.
 mix, and give ℥ ℞. every half-hour.

Take of emetic tartar, gr. v.
 for one dose.

Take of emetic wine, ℥ j℞.
 for one dose.

Take of white ipecacuanha-roots, ℥ j.
 make a powder for one dose.

An Emetic Draught when the stomach has been too much loaded with meat.

Take of *ipecacuanha-roots pulverized*, ℥jv.
Boil it in a tall phial for four hours, with
white wine, ℥ij.
Strain, and give it for one dose.

Or,

Take of *fresh asarabacca-leaves cut small*, no 5.
Infuse them in hot water for the space of half an hour,
without boiling; then press out the liquor, and give it
for one dose.

§. 610.

A cooling Clyster to temperate the Motion in Fevers.

Take of *purified nitre*, ℥ij.
honey of roses, ℥j.
whey of new milk, ℥xij.

M.

Or,

Take of *common vinegar*, ℥j.
genuine nitre, ℥ij.
laxative syrup of roses, with sena, ℥ij.
barley-water, ℥jx.

M.

Or,

Take of *butter-milk*, ℥x.
syrup of white roses, ℥ij.

M.

Or,

Take of the *common emollient decoction*, ℥xj.
purified nitre, ℥ij.
honey of mercury, ℥jβ.

M.

§. 611.

FEBRILE LANGUORS.

An Aromatic Mixture.

Take of oxymel of squills, \mathfrak{z} iij.
Matthiolus's spirit of life, \mathfrak{z} iij.
 mint-water, \mathfrak{z} jv.
 cinnamon-water, \mathfrak{z} j.

Mix, and give \mathfrak{z} j. every hour.

A warm Mixture of the same nature.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, \mathfrak{z} jß.
Andromachus's treacle, \mathfrak{z} jß.
 the syrup of the five opening roots, \mathfrak{z} ij.
 distilled water from *carduus benedictus*, \mathfrak{z} vj.

Mix and use as the former.

An aromatic, warm, stimulating Electuary in the same cause.

Take of the confection of *Alkermes*, \mathfrak{z} j.
 preserved ginger, \mathfrak{z} vj.
 the roots of *contrayerva* and *Virginian snake-root*, aa, \mathfrak{z} j.
 the syrup of the five opening roots, q. f.

Make an electuary; of which let \mathfrak{z} ß. be taken every four hours.

Take of the Countess of Kent's powder, \mathfrak{z} jß.
 let it be given ever four hours.

Powders of the same kind, in the same case.

Take of white ginger, winter's-bark, roots of zedoary,
contrayerva, and *Virginian snake-root*, aa,
 \mathfrak{z} j.

the troches of vipers, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into doses
 \mathfrak{z} ß. each; and let one of them be taken every four
 hours.

Take of the salt of *carduus benedictus*, \mathfrak{z} ß.

burnt

-- -- -- burnt hartshorn, 3j.

red coral, ʒij.

the essential oil of cinnamon, }
 -- -- -- -- -- citron-peels, } aa, gut. jj.

Mix, and make a powder, to be divided into ten doses;
 which use as the former.

§. 614.

Cooling Sallad-herbs, containing a milky bitter
 Juice.

<i>Chondrilla</i>	Gum-succories
<i>Cichorea</i>	Garden-succory
<i>Hieracia</i>	Hawk-weed
<i>Fujubi</i>	Endives
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettuces
<i>Scorzonera</i>	Viper s-grafs
<i>Sonchi</i>	Sow-thistle
<i>Taraxaca</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tragapogona</i>	Goat's-beard.

In the Cold Fits of Fevers.

§. 625.

A Drink to be taken in the Fit.

Take of barley-water, ʒxxx.

purified nitre, 3ij.

simple oxymel, ʒiij.

clove-water, ʒij.

Mix; and let two ounces be taken warm, every quarter of an hour.

An Emulsion, that answers the same end:

Take of the four greater, and of the four lesser cold
 seeds, each 3ij.

Make three pounds of emulsion with a sufficient quantity of water; to which add,

of fennel-water, ʒjv.

salt prunel, ʒ ij.

syrup of the five opening roots, ʒ ij.

syrup of violets, ʒ ℞.

To be used as the former.

A Mixture of the same kind.

Take of *borrage-water, j lb.*

rose-water, ʒ j.

elder-flower-water, ʒ viij.

cinnamon-water, ʒ j℞.

Matthiolus's aqua vitæ, ʒ ℞.

Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, ʒ ij.

Use as before.

The drinking of coffee, saffraas-tea, and the like, especially with the addition of a few spices, are here very serviceable.

A Decoction of the same Kind.

Take of *white, yellow, and red saunders-wood, each ʒ j.*

Boil for the space of a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water; and then add,

of fennel-roots, ʒ jv.

saffraas-chips, ʒ ij.

liquorice, ʒ ℞.

Make them just boil up again for a minute.

Use this decoction as before.

In the Anguish of Fevers.

§. 634.

AN EMETIC proper in this Symptom of a Fever.

Take of *oxymel of squills, ʒ iiij.*

succory-water, ʒ v.

Mix for a draught.

Take of *the fresh-gathered leaves of asarabacca, N. viij.*

Infuse them for the space of four hours in a sufficient quantity of water.

quantity of *carduus-water* to make five ounces of tincture; which give for a draught.

Take of *white vitriol*, gr. xxv.

Make a powder, to be drank in a little ale.

PURGES in Fevers.

Tak of *crystalized tartar*, 3 v. in some warm whey.

A very Gentle Purge.

Take of *crystalized tartar*, 3 ij.

salt prunel, gr. xij.

sal polychrestum, gr. xvj.

Mix, and make a powder.

A Draught somewhat stronger.

Take of *scammony*, gr. vij.

Dissolve in half an ounce of *succory-water*; and add,
of *laxative syrup of roses*, with *sena*, 3 xij.

Mix, and make a draught of these.

A Decoction of the same kind.

Take of *tamarinds*, 3 iij.

agaric-troches, 3 iij.

sena-leaves, 3 j.

the leaves of great water fig-wort, 3 B.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to express eight ounces; to which add,

of *salt prunel*, 3 B.

laxative syrup of roses, with *sena*, 3 jB.

Let two ounces be taken every half-hour, till it begins to operate.

Or,

Take of *prunes*, 3 jv.

tamarinds, 3 j.

sena-leaves, 3 ij.

the leaves of water fig-wort, 3 vj.

Boil for the space of half an hour, in a quantity of water sufficient to afford twelve ounces by expression through a cloth; to which add,

of

of syrup of succory, with rhubarb, ʒij.

The dose is three ounces every half hour till it begins to work.

A purging Bolus.

Take of *Sylvius's electuary of prunes*, ʒjʒ.

sena-leaves in powder, ʒj.

Mix and make a bolus.

Sylvius's cholagogue, or electuary of prunes, given in the quantity of ʒʒ.

The *confectio Hamech.* to ʒjv.

Galen's *hiera-picra*, to ʒjʒ.

The *lenitive electuary*, to ʒj.

The *electuary of the juice of roses*, to ʒʒ.

SUDORIFICS in Fevers.

These are alway Diluents and Aperients.

A Decoction.

Take of *smallage-roots*, ʒʒ.

the roots of burdock and china, each, ʒj.

the roots of succory-grass, wild turnip, parsley, garden turnip, and butchers-broom, each ʒʒ.

sarsaparilla-roots, ʒj.

the roots of vipers-grass, ʒʒ.

the leaves of sorrel, succory, endive, andandelion, each m.j.

elder-flowers, ʒij.

the seeds of smallage and parsley bruised, each ʒj.

Boil them in three pints of water.

Give three ounces of the decoction warm every quarter of an hour till a gentle sweat arises.

Out of the materials of this prescription may be added abundance of others,

DIURETICS.

Hydrogala, made with one part of new milk to three of water.

Whey and skimmed milk.

New birch-wine.

The juices of ripe garden-fruits diluted with water.

Salt nitre, nitre antimoniated, and sal polychrestum.

The preceding sudorific decoction taken with a diuretic regimen.

ABSTERSIVES.

Are the same with the preceding.

For Thirst in Fevers.

§. 640.

A very useful Drink in Fevers.

Take of *barley-water*, \bar{z} xl.

the jelly of currants, \bar{z} jv.

spirit of salt, as many drops as will make it of an agreeable acidity.

cinnamon-water, \bar{z} j.

Mix, and use for a constant drink.

Gelatine, Rob. et Syrupi	{	<i>Ribesiorum</i>	Jellies, inspissated Juices and Syrops of	{	Curants
		<i>Pomorum cydonior.</i>			Quinces
		<i>Cerasorum nigr.</i>			Black-cherries
		<i>Berberis</i>			Barberries
		<i>Mororum</i>			Mulberries
		<i>Baccarum rubi idai</i>			Raspberries
		<i>Pomorum granatorum</i>			Pomegranates
		- - - <i>limoniorum</i>			Lemons
		- - - <i>citreorum</i>			Citrons
		- - - <i>aurantiorum</i>			Oranges } Seville China
		- - - <i>Chinensium</i>			

Take of any of these, \bar{z} jv.

And prepare as before; e. g.

Take of the jelly of quinces, \bar{z} j.

*Nicolaus's syrup of mulberries, ℥ ij.
 syrup of the juice of citrons, ℥ j.
 borage and baum-water, each ℥ jv.
 common water, ℥ xxjv.
 Rhenish wine, ℥ iiij.*

Mix, &c.

Or,
*hydrogala, i. e. milk and water:
 whey and skimmed milk.
 oat-ale.
 coffee.*

Twelve parts of water to one of wine, with a little juice of citrons, may be used alternately for variety.

§. 641.

A Decoction for a violent Thirst and great Weakness.

Take of the choicest and freshest citrons, with their kernels picked out, No. ij.

After separating them from their white spongy pith, cut them small and bruise together with their rinds; infuse them in barley-water, ℥ xxxij.

Add of syrup of mulberries, ℥ jβ.

Rhenish wine, ℥ viij.

toasted bread, ℥ ij.

Keep them all close covered in an earthen pitcher for a constant drink.

Or,
*Take of syrup of lemons, ℥ iiij.
 spirit of wine rectified, ℥ jβ.
 Rhenish wine, ℥ jv.
 common water, ℥ xv.*

Mix, &c.

For Loathings in Fevers.

§. 644.

A Drink for the first CAUSE.

See §. 640, 641.

Drinks and Medicines for the *second* CAUSE.

See §. 634.

Against the *fifth* CAUSE.

An austere anodyne Mixture.

Take of marmalade of quinces, \bar{z} jv.*syrup of lemons*, \bar{z} ij.*Matthioli's aqua vitæ*, \bar{z} j.*cinnamon-water*, \bar{z} vj.*citron-water*, \bar{z} vj.*tincture of opium*, gut. lx.

Mix accurately, and repeat the dose of one ounce till the loathing be appeased.

Take of *mint-water made with spirit*, \bar{z} j.

Which repeat every quarter of an hour.

Take of marmalade of quinces a sufficient quantity.

Give a drachm every half-hour.

An anti-emetic Draught.

Take of the *fresh-expressed juice of citrons*, \bar{z} B.*Rhenish wine*, \bar{z} j.

Being well mixed, add,

of salt of worm-wood, \bar{z} j.

Let them be drank whilst fermenting.

Take the *small footstalks of citrons*, beat them with sugar, and let them dissolve upon the tongue in the mouth.

At the same time, in almost all cases that are free from inflammation, the topical application of baths, fomentations, cerates, and stomach-plasters, are very serviceable.

Take the *juice of mint extracted with vinegar*, and apply it with boiled bread.

A Stomachic Application for a nausea arising from an unusual fluctuation of the nervous fluid.

Take of the *powder aromaticus rosaceus diagalangia*,
diar-

diarrhodon abbatis, each, ʒj.

sew them up in a bit of linen cloth, and apply to the pit of the stomach.

Or,

Take of *Galen's stomach-cerate*, as much as, being spread on leather, will make a plaster for the stomach, which is good as long as it will stick on.

Or,

Take of *Matthiolum's aqua vitæ*, ʒj.

the spirits of angelica-roots, mint, and Sylvius's carminative spirit, each ʒij.

sprinkle well on the scrapings of toasted bread, and apply hot to the pit of the stomach, spreading over it hog's-bladder oiled, which must be held on with a roller; and the application renewed twelve hours after.

For Weakness in Fevers.

§. 677.

Take of beef, veal, mutton, and chicken, each equal parts; make a broth of them with water, and season with a little salt and citron-juice.

New milk.

The decoctions at §. 28, n^o 1.

In an Intermitting Fever.

§. 758.

The medicines belonging to this place are all Salts of Plants, prepared after Tachenius's method; especially

<i>Ex absinthio</i>	From wormwood
<i>carduo benedicti</i>	- - carduus benedictus
<i>stipitibus fabarum</i>	- - bean-stalks
<i>Nitrum</i>	Nitre
<i>antimoniat.</i>	- - antimoniated
<i>stibium diaphoreticum non ablutum</i>	Antimony diaphoretic unwashed

Sal ammoniacus.

Salt armoniac

- *prunella*- *prunella*- *polychrestus*- *id.**Tartarus regeneratus*

Tartar regenerated

- - - *tartarifatus*

- - - tartarified.

Salt of tartar reduced to the consistence of soap with oil of turpentine.

All the aromatic plants, with their several parts, at §. 75, n^o 5. §. 54, n^o 4. especially under the title of *Resolvents*.

§. 759.

VOMITS.

A Powder.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. v.

Make a powder.

To be taken for one dose.

Emetic Pills.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. v.

the crumb of new bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make into five pills for one dose.

A strong emetic Draught.

Take of *emetic wine*, ℥ ij.

oxymel of squills, ℥ vj.

Mix, and make a draught.

A Bolus.

Take of *tartar emetic*, gr. v.

jelly of currants, ℥ ℞.

oil of cinnamon, gut. j.

Mix, and make a bolus.

PURGES.

A Powder.

Take of *Gornachine's powder*, ℥ ij.

For one dose.

A Draught.

Take of the greater pill cochia, \mathfrak{z} ij.
laxative syrup of roses, \mathfrak{z} ss.
elder-flower-water, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix, for a draught.

Pills.

Take of aloes washed, gr. xij.
myrrh, gr. x.
gum-opopanax, gr. v.
salt gem, gr. v.

Mix, and make pills, no jx.

§. 761.

An Antifebrile SUDORIFIC seldom failing.

In the form of a Mixture.

Take of sal polychrestum, \mathfrak{z} ij.
syrup of the five opening roots, \mathfrak{z} ij.
pure opium, gr. ij.
simple water of carduus, wormwood, rue,
marjoram, and mint, that have been fer-
mented before distillation, each \mathfrak{z} j.
extract of wormwood, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix: the dose is one spoonful every quarter of an hour,
drinking four ounces of the following decoction after
every dose.

A Decoction.

Take of the roots of master-wort, \mathfrak{z} vj.
the raspings of saffasfras and red saunders-
wood, each \mathfrak{z} ij.
the leaves of golden-rod, m. ij.
lesser centaury-flowers, \mathfrak{z} ss.
the seeds of Cretian carrols bruised, \mathfrak{z} vj.

In

Infuse them in a close vessel with a quart of water, for the space of two hours, in a heat so strong, as not to make it boil in that time; then just boil it a little, and use the decoction as above.

§. 763.

See §. 640, 643.

§. 767.

A Powder to be taken in a lasting autumnal fever, when the body is grown weak.

Take of good *Peruvian bark*, \mathfrak{z} j.

Make it into a powder, to be divided into twelve doses, one of which is to be taken in a glass of wine every two hours.

An Infusion.

Take of *Peruvian bark*, \mathfrak{z} iij.

common water, \mathfrak{z} xij.

Infuse for the space of two hours; then boil for one hour, and add,

of French wine, \mathfrak{z} jv.

Boil again a little in a tall glass; then pour off the decoction clear, and give an ounce and a half every two hours.

A Decoction.

Take of *Peruvian bark*, \mathfrak{z} iij.

Boil for the space of two hours in a close vessel with a pint of water, and use as the preceding.

An Extract.

Take the preceding decoction.

Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and divide into four doses.

A Syrup.

Take the preceding extract.

Dilute

Dilute it in an ounce of *syrup of the five opening roots*, and it forms a syrup; to be used as the extract.

Pills.

Take *the preceding extract*, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of powdered liquorice, to form pills of four grains weight; all which are to be taken in the absence of the fit.

§. 768.

A warm Liniment to anoint the spine of the back.

Take of *oil of scorpions, castor, juniper-berries, camphire from the roots of the cinnamon-tree, laurel-berries, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur terebinthinated, each ℥℞.*

Mix for a liniment.

An astringent Decoction.

Take of *the whole plant of broad-leaved plantane, ℥x. tormentil-roots fresh-gathered, ℥ij.*

Boil in a quart of water, and give three ounces to drink every two hours.

A Powder of the same kind.

Take of *rock-alum, ℥j.*

nutmegs, ℥ij.

Armenian bole, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken an hour before the paroxysm.

A Poultice.

Take of *Malaga-currants, the tops of hops, and common salt, each ℥ij.*

Beat them up to a poultice, and apply to those parts where we feel the pulsation of the arteries.

Or,

Or,

Take of the tops of green rue, ʒ iij.
mustard-seed, ʒ ij.

Beat them together, and apply them to the wrists as before.

In a Watery Quinsy.

§. 796.

For no 1. see §. 54. n° 4.

For no 2. see §. 201.

In a Schirrhous Quinsy.

§. 797, n° 2.

Take oil oil of tartar per deliquium, and drop it upon lint, which has been first fitted to a quill, in form of a pencil or painting-brush; apply this through a small pipe to the moist part, which is to be gradually consumed.

The purpose will be answered sooner by adding unslacked lime, but it requires greater caution and skill in the application thereof.

In an Inflammatory Quinsy.

§. 809, n° 2.

A purging Draught.

Take of diagrydium, gr. xviii.
Dissolve in half an ounce of water; and add,
of syrup of sena, ʒ jß.
Make a draught.

A Clyster.

Take of sena leaves, ʒ j.
Boil in half a pint of water; to which add,

of nitre, ʒj.

syrup of sena, ʒj.

Take a clyster.

§. 809, n^o 5.

particular Vaporary, that is emollient, and resolvent.

Take of the vinegar of elder, roses, and hops, each ʒj.
elder-flower-water, ʒvj.

Mix, and let the hot vapour thereof be received into the mouth and throat by means of a funnel.

§. 810.

A laxative emollient Cataplasim.

Take of duck's meat, ʒvj.

the fresh-gathered leaves of water-lilies, ʒv.

garden-poppies, ʒviij.

marshmallows, ʒvj.

The flowers of elder and melilot, each ʒjv.

Boil them with a sufficient quantity of water; and towards the end add,

of swallows-nests, n^o ij.

of linseed-meal, a quantity sufficient to make of a proper consistence for a cataplasim.

the oil of white-lily roots, ʒiij.

Take a cataplasim.

The liquor they were boiled in will serve for a fomentation.

§. 811.

A nitrous, emollient, and attenuating Gargle.

Take of the decoction of the preceding cataplasim, ʒxij.

elder-vinegar, ʒij.

syrup of marshmallows, ʒij.

nitre, ʒij.

Mix, &c.

Take

Take of the best figs, no xxij.

marshmallow-leaves, z ij.

Boil them a good while in a sufficient quantity of water, to express thirty ounces for use.

§. 813.

A nourishing Clyster.

Take of strong broth, z x.

nitre, gr. x.

spirit of salt, gut. vj.

Mix; and let it be repeated every eight hours, after the intestines have been first cleansed with a purging clyster.

In a True Peripneumony.

§. 850.

A resolvent Ptisan.

Take of barley-water, z xl.

nitre, z ij.

oxymel, z jv.

Mix, and give two ounces to drink warm every quarter of an hour.

§. 851.

An emollient Decoction, to promote the excretion of phlegm.

Take of the leaves of pellitory of the wall, agrimony, and dandelion, each m. j.

the seeds of white poppies, and fennel-seeds, bruised, each z j.

of liquorice, z jß.

Make 50 ounces of decoction with common water, to be used as that before.

§. 853.

An aperient, diuretic Apozem.

Take of the roots of grass, butchers-broom, parsley, and fennel, each \mathfrak{z} ij.

the roots of master-wort, 3 ij.

the seeds of burdock and parsley bruised, each \mathfrak{z} j.

Take 40 ounces by boiling in common water, and use before.

§. 855, n^o 2.

Diet.

Of the pot-herbs, pulse, and ripe garden-fruits, at 35, no 1.

§. 855, n^o 3.

Such are the Vapours, at §. 809, n^o 5.

§. 855, n^o 4.

An attenuating Mixture, to promote a gentle Cough.

Take of vinegar of squills, 3 vj.

oxymel of squills, \mathfrak{z} iij.

sal polychrestum, 3 j.

barley-water, \mathfrak{z} viij.

hyssop-waters, \mathfrak{z} jv.

Take, and give an ounce to drink every half hour.

Take of coffee-drink, lb ij.

honey, \mathfrak{z} ij.

vinegar of elder, \mathfrak{z} B.

Take, and let the patients sup as much warm as suffi-

§. 858.

Aperient and cleansing Medicines for an Ulcer
opening in the Lungs.

Folia adianthi vulgaris. Leaves of common maiden-
hair

- <i>ruta muriaria</i>	- - wall-rue
- - - <i>nigri</i>	- - black maiden-hair
- - - <i>aurei</i>	- - golden - -
- <i>agrimonia</i>	- - agrimony
- <i>alchimilla</i>	- - ladies-mantle
- <i>becabungæ</i>	- - brook-lime
- <i>betonica</i>	- - betony
- <i>bellidis pratensis</i>	- - meadow-daisy
- <i>boraginis</i>	- - borage
- <i>botryos</i>	- - oak of Jerufalem
- <i>bugulæ</i>	- - bugloss
- <i>ceterach.</i>	- - spleen-wort
- <i>chamædryos</i>	- - germander
- <i>chamæpityos</i>	- - ground-pine
- <i>cickorei</i>	- - fuccory
- <i>dentis leonis</i>	- - dandelion
- <i>endivia</i>	- - endive
- <i>erysimi</i>	- - hedge-mustard
- <i>fœniculi</i>	- - fennel
- <i>fumariæ</i>	- - fumitory
- <i>hedera terrestris</i>	- - ground-ivy
- <i>hipposelini</i>	- - Alexander
- <i>hyperici</i>	- - St John's-wort
- <i>hyssopi</i>	- - hyssop
- <i>isatidis</i>	- - woad
- <i>lactucæ</i>	- - lettuce
- <i>linguæ cervinæ</i>	- - hart's-tongue
- <i>marrubii albi</i>	- - white horehound
- <i>morfus diaboli</i>	- - devil's-bite
- <i>nummulariæ</i>	- - money-wort
- <i>ononidis</i>	- - rest-harrow
- <i>primulæ veris</i>	- - primrose
- <i>prunellæ</i>	- - self-heal
- <i>pulmonariæ maculatæ</i>	- - spotted lung-wort
	- <i>sapo-</i>

<i>saponaria</i>	- - soap-wort
<i>scabiosa</i>	- - scabious
<i>scordii</i>	- - water germander
<i>sigilli Solomonis</i>	- - Solomon's seal
<i>sophia chirurgorum</i>	- - flixweed
<i>tussilaginis</i>	- - colt's-foot
<i>valeriana hortensis</i>	- - garden valerian
- - - <i>sylvestris</i>	- - wild - - -
<i>verbenæ</i>	- - vervain
<i>veronica</i>	- - fluellin
<i>vinca pervinca</i>	- - perriwinkle
<i>virga aurea</i>	- - golden-rod
<i>ummi ammoniacum</i>	Gum ammoniac
- <i>galbanum</i>	- - galbanum
- <i>opopanax</i>	- - id.
<i>Mastiche</i>	Mastic
<i>Myrrha</i>	Myrrh
<i>libanum</i>	Frankincense
<i>terebinthina</i>	Turpentine

A deterfive aperient Decoction.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of agrimony, golden-rod, betony, and garden valerian, each m.j. white horehound, a quarter of a handful. the five opening roots, each \bar{z} j. flowers of the lesser centaury, agrimony, and St John's-wort, each m.j. boil them in four pints of water, and give two ounces to drink every two hours in the day-time.

Or,

Take of the roots of burdock, china, and sarsaparilla, each \bar{z} iij. boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of water; then put in, of saffras-chips, \bar{z} iij. boil again a little, and add, of syrup of the five opening roots, \bar{z} ij. to be used as the former.

Pills, for the same purpose.

Take of the best and clearest myrrh, \bar{z} ij.

Grind it a good while in a glass mortar, with one scruple of the yolk of a new-laid egg; then add,
of choice frankincense in fine powder, ʒij.

Make into pills of three grains weight; one or two of which may be taken before a draught of the preceding decoction.

A Powder, &c.

Take of *choice myrrh, 3 ij.*
spermaceti, 3 j.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into twelve equal parts; one of which may be taken morning and evening with the decoction, as before.

An Electuary, &c.

Take of *myrrh and frankincense, each, 3 j.*
white honey, ʒij.

Intimately mix them, and give one drachm every hour.

Gentle OPIATES for the Evening.

Pills.

Take of *pilulæ de cynoglossæ, ʒj.*
 Make into six pills; one or two of which may be taken in the evening going to bed.

Or,

Take *pilulæ de styrace*, in the same quantity and manner.

A Narcotic Powder.

Take of *opium cut into thin slices and gently dried,*
gr. j.

red coral, gr. xij.

frankincense, gr. vj.

Mix, and make into a fine powder, to be taken in the evening, as before.

A Draught.

Take of *syrup of poppies, ʒß.*

Mat-

859. *For a True Peripneumony.*

Matthiolus's aqua vitæ, 3 j.

hyssop-water, 3 j.

Mix, and make a draught, to be taken in the evening.

Pills.

Take of *opium*, gr. j.

Make it into two pills, and let one of them be taken in the evening.

A Draught.

Take of *opium*, gr. j.

syrup of maidenhair, 3 jv.

wild poppy-flower water, 3 j.

Mix, and make a draught.

An Emollient Vapour.

Take of *the leaves of mallows, marsh-mallows, herb-mercury, and pellitory of the wall, each m. j.*

linseed-meal, 3 ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, and draw in the vapour with the air.

§. 859.

See the second Decoction at §. 858.

An emollient aperient Mixture.

Take of *the fresh-expressed juice of chervil and sweet-lettice, each 3 jv.*

syrup of hyssop, 3 j.

Mix, and give an ounce to drink every two hours.

§. 861.

A Decoction more aperitive and deterfive, to be used after the suppuration, when the pus verges towards the liver.

Take of *the common large soap-wort, m. ij.*

fresh-gathered endive, m. jv.

the leaves of wild succory m. iij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to express three pints; of which give two ounces to drink every two hours.

§. 861.

A Vapour.

See that at §. 858.

A Drink aperitive and resolvent.

Take of simple oxymel, \bar{z} iij.

syrup of the five opening roots, \bar{z} ij.

a decoction of ground-ivy, \bar{z} x.

purified nitre, 3 j.

Mix, and give one ounce to drink every hour.

An antifebrile, gentle, resolving Powder, when the discharge is suppressed.

Take of pure laudanum, gr. ij.

flour of brimstone, spermaceti, and diaphoretic antimony unwashed, each 3 j.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into twelve equal parts; one of which is to be taken every three hours, with an ounce of the preceding drink.

Or,

Take of the flour of brimstone, 3 ij.

frankincense, $\bar{\theta}$ j.

spermaceti, 3 β .

diaphoretic antimony unwashed, 3 j.

Mix, and make a powder, to be divided into twelve doses; one of which may be taken every hour, with an ounce of the drink, as before.

A Linctus, very emollient and lubricating, when the discharge of matter is suppressed.

Take of the oil of sweet-almonds fresh made, \bar{z} j β .

syrup of violets, virgins honey, and yolk of a new-

§. 873. *In the Spurious Peripneumony.* 115
new-laid egg, each ʒ ʒ.

intimately mix them together, and give half an ounce
to lick out of a spoon, every hour, till the patient be-
gins to spit.

In the Spurious Peripneumony.

§. 873, n^o 2.

Let the Clyster be in this form.

Take of honey, ʒ iij.

nitre, ʒ j.

Mix, and make up a clyster after the usual me-
thod.

with the yolk of an egg, n^o 1.

barley-water, ʒ viij.

§. 873, n^o 4.

Decoction, aftergent, diluent, and somewhat
aperitive.

Take of the roots of fennel, ʒ ij.

and of grass, ʒ jv.

the leaves of pellitory of the wall and agri-
mony each m. jʒ.

white poppy-seeds bruised, ʒ j.

liquorice, ʒ jʒ.

Boil them for the space of a quarter of an hour in five
half pints of water, and give two ounces every two
hours.

In the Pleurisy.

§. 887.

See the decoction at §. 873, n^o 4.

See also §. 861. and 859.

§. 890, n° 2.

A paregoric resolvent Fomentation.

Take of the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, and
pellitory of the wall, each m. ij.
garden-poppies and henbane, each m. j.
the flowers of elder, camomile, and melilot,
 each ʒ iij.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of new milk for a
 fomentation.

Of these may be made baths, and other warm ap-
 plications.

A Liniment to anoint the sides, resolvent and
repelling.

Take of sugar of lead, ʒ jv.
vinegar, ʒ vj.
oil of roses, by infusion, ʒ j.

Mix and make a liniment.

Take of ointment of poplar-buds, ʒ ij.
the pompholyx-plaster, q. s. and spread it up-
 on leather.

§. 890, n° 3.

A Decoction laxative, resolvent, and gently ape-
ritive.

Take of the leaves of colts-foot and mallows, each
 m. ij.
the flowers of wild-poppies and marshmallows,
 each m. ʒ.
the roots of parsley and sarsaparilla, each ʒ iij.
the seeds of lettuce, ladies-thistle, and linseed
bruised, each ʒ j.

Boil in three pints of water, and give two ounces to
 drink every hour.

An Emulsion, &c.

Take of the four greater and four lesser cold seeds,
each 3 iij.

white poppy-seeds, 3 ij.

Make an emulsion after the usual method, with a pint
of barley-water; and then add,

of purified nitre, 3 jß.

syrup of maidenhair, 3 j.

Give an ounce every quarter of an hour.

A Julep, &c.

Take of the simple waters of wild poppy-flowers and
elder-flowers, each 3 viij.

borage flower water, 3 v.

crabs claws prepared, 3 ij.

salt prunel, 3 j.

syrup of red and white poppies, each 3 j.

Mix, and give two ounces to drink every half hour.

§. 903.

A Decoction antiseptic and aperitive.

Take of the leaves of water-germander, sauce-alone,
and white horehound, each 3 ij.

Boil them in a quart of water, and add,

of the oxymel of squills, 3 viij.

nitre, 3 iij.

treacle-vinegar, 3 j.

Give two ounces to drink very warm every half-quarter
of an hour.

For inflammations of the Liver, and the several
sorts of the Jaundice.

§. 922.

For the Resolvents here intended,

See

See §. { 54, n^o 4.
75, n^o 5.
88, n^o 5, 6.
135.

§. 924.

See §. { 54. n^o 4.
88. n^o 5, 6.

§. 927.

STYPTICS proper in this place for HÆMORRHAGES of the NOSTRILS.

A mild one.

Take of *rock-alum*, 3 j.*plantane-water*, 3 j.

Make a solution, in which dip tents, and thrust them up the nostrils.

A stronger.

Take of *sugar of lead*, 3 j.*rose-water*, 3 j.

Mix, and use as the former.

A very strong one.

Take of *common vitriol or copperas*, 3 j.*damask rose-water*, 3 vj.

Mix, and use as before.

§. 928.

See §. 54. n^o 4.

§. 930.

Remedies proper in this case.

Acetosa hortensis

Garden forrel

- - *pratensis*

Meadow ditto

- - *rotundifolia*

Round-leaved ditto

Acetofella

Wood ditto

Atriplex

<i>Atriplex sylvestris</i>	All-seed
<i>Conus Henricus</i>	Herb mercury
<i>Chondrylla</i>	Gum-succory
<i>Cichoreum agreste</i>	Wild - -
- - <i>fativum</i>	Garden - -
<i>Dens leonis</i>	Dandelion
<i>Endivia</i>	Endive
<i>Fumaria</i>	Fumitory
<i>Hieracium</i>	Hawk-weed
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettice
<i>Oxylapathum</i>	Sharp-pointed dock
<i>Portulaca</i>	Purslane
<i>Syrupus boraginis</i> , ʒ ij.	Syrup of borage, ʒ ij.
- - <i>cichorei cum rhab</i> , ʒ iiij.	- - succory, with rhu- barb, ʒ iiij.
- - <i>fumariæ</i> , ʒ ij.	- - fumitory, ʒ ij.
- - 5 <i>rad. aperient.</i> ʒ ij.	- - the 5 opening roots, ʒ ij.

An antiphlogistic, aperitive Decoction, gently
purging the Belly.

Take of *tamarinds*, ʒ j.

prunes, ʒ iiij.

goose-berries and currants, each ʒ ij.

the flowers of dandelion and wild succory, each
ʒ j.

the roots of vipers-grass, ʒ jv.

Boil them for the space of a quarter of an hour in a
quart of water; and add,

of sal polychrestum, ʒ j.

syrup of succory, with rhubarb, ʒ jß.

Let an ounce be drank every half hour till it gives a
cool, using a proper regimen.

A Mixture of the same quality.

Take of *syrup of succory, with rhubarb*, ʒ jß.

salt prunel, ʒ j.

succory and fumitory-water, each ʒ ij.

Mix, and give a spoonful every half hour for the same
purpose.

§. 944.

A Draught for the summer-time, that is cooling, resists putrefaction, restores strength, and quenches thirst.

Take of *ripe mulberries, currants, elder-berries, cherries, and barberries, each* \bar{z} jv.

Bruise them all, and boil their expressed juice; to an ounce of which add,

the yolk of one egg.

the juice of citrons, 3 j.

Rhenish wine, 3 j.

toasted bread, grated small, a sufficient quantity.

loaf-sugar, as much as will sweeten it.

Mix, and make a draught.

- A Draught for the winter.

Take of *jellies of the preceding fruits, 3 j.*

nutmeg-elæosaccharum, gr. v.

citron-water, 3 ij.

Rhenish-wine, 3 j.

Mix up with the yolk of an egg and some toasted bread; then sweeten, and use as before.

Or,

Take of *fresh-gathered and picked leaves and stalks of lettuce, endive, dandelion, and purslane, each, 3 vj.*

sorrel, 3 iij.

After they have been washed, picked, and rinsed several times, let them be boiled slowly in a close vessel in some broth, and eat with a little butter, salt, and nutmeg.

For an Inflammation of the Stomach.

§. 954.

An emollient Drink.

Take of *the fresh-gathered leaves of wood-sorrel, 3 iij.*
mal-

mallows, m. jß.

whole oatmeal, ʒj.

Boil in twelve ounces of whey, and add,
of the yolks of eggs, n^o ij.
the jelly of currants, ʒj.

An emollient Clyster.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of endive, succory,
fumitory, mallows, and marshmallows, each
m. j.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of whey to express ten
 ounces, which use for a clyster two or three times in
 a day.

For an Inflammation of the Intestines.

§. 966.

A proper Diet.

Take of the roots of vipers-grass, goats-beard, skir-
rets, parsley, and succory, each ʒij.

Boil them in a quart of broth; to which add the yolks
 of two eggs and a little salt.

A Decoction, balsamic, and detergent.

Take of the roots of garden valerian, ʒij.

the leaves of lovage, m. ij.

the flowers of St. John's-wort, m. j.

the flowers of agrimony, ʒij.

Boil in a quart of water, and give two ounces to drink
 every hour.

Of the same may be also made a clyster.

For the Thrush.

§. 990, n^o 1.

An emollient Drink.

Take of sweet-almonds blanched and bruised, ʒij.

1

Pista-

Pistachio-nuts, ʒj.

the four greater and four lesser cold seeds bruised, each ʒij.

of pot-oatmeal, ʒiij.

Boil for the space of an hour in a close vessel with a quart of water; and then add,

of liquorice-root scraped, ʒj.

Boil again a little, and use as a drink and wash for the mouth.

Or,

A Decoction more abstergent and aperitive.

Take of *small-leaved red carrot-roots, skirret-roots, china-root, sarsaparilla, and turnips, each ʒjv.*

of barley, ʒj.

Being all bruised, boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to express 30 ounces; to which add,

of syrup of marshmallows, ʒj.

Use as before.

A Juice abstergent, diluting, and resolving.

Take of *turnip-roots, not pared, a sufficient quantity* scrape them fine upon an iron grater or rasp, and press out their juice;

Of which, when boiled and clarified, take ʒxvj.

Mix, *with the yolks of two eggs,*

syrup of violets, ʒjv.

Giving half an ounce every hour for a dose.

For the best aliments in this case, see §. 35, n^o 1, 2.

§. 990, n^o 2.

An emollient, detergent Decoction.

Take of *the leaves of mallows, bears-breech, marshmallows, pellitory of the wall, mullein, mercury, and ladies-mantle, each ʒij.*

marshmallow-roots, ʒj.

turnip-

turnip-roots, ʒ x.

oil in a sufficient quantity of water to express 36 ounces; to which add,

the yolks of four eggs, and two ounces of honey of roses.

Use it continually as a gargle or wash for the mouth.

The residuum may be applied externally, as a cataplasm, to the cheeks. Of the same fresh ingredients may be also made a clyster.

§. 990, n^o 3.

An anodyne emollient Mixture, somewhat strengthening.

Take of *syrup of white-poppies, ʒ ij.*

new and sweet cream, ʒ ij.

the yolks of eggs, n^o ij.

rose-water, ʒ ij.

Mix, and let a little of this be constantly held in the mouth.

Or,

Take of *jelly of hartshorn, or of other flesh that is pretty thick; cut it into thin slices, and continually keep a bit upon the tongue, swallowing it as it dissolves.*

These heal the excoriations.

Or,

Decoction resolvent, raising the spirits, to be used when the disorder is going off.

Take of *a decoction of the leaves of agrimony, ʒ vij.*

honey of roses, ʒ j.

Mix, and use as before; this strengthens, and makes the loose parts of the mouth firm.

§. 990, n^o 4.

Decoction astringent, and more strengthening, to be used after the disorder.

Take of *sharp-pointed dock-roots, ʒ j.*

*Peruvian-bark, 3 vj.**tamarisk-bark, 3 vj.**the leaves of agrimony, m. j.*

Boil in a pint and a half of water; and add,
of syrup of kermes, 3 j.

Let half an ounce be drank every hour.

This strengthens the relaxed vessels of the intestines.

§. 990, n° 5.

A purging Draught, which, after it has operated,
 strengthens.

Take of *rhubarb, 3 iß.*

yellow myrobalans without their kernels, 3 iß.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to express three
 ounces; to which add,

of syrup of succory, with rhubarb, 3 xij.

Make a draught.

For an Inflammation of the Kidneys.

§. 997, n° 2.

A Decoction antiphlogistic, lenitive, and aperitive.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of *chervil, brook-
 lime, and pellitory of the wall, each m. ij.*

*the roots of wood-sorrel, succory, and bur-
 dock, each, 3 ij.*

red chiches, 3 jß.

*the seeds of white-poppies and ladies-thistle,
 bruised, each 3 vj.*

Boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of
 water, and give two ounces to drink every quarter of
 an hour.

Or,

Take of *grass roots, 3 vj.*

*liquorice, 3 j.**melon-seeds bruised, 3 jß.*

Boil in three pints of water, and use as before.

§. 1000.

Medicines proper here.

<i>Agrimonia</i>	Agrimony
<i>Alcea</i>	Vervain-mallow
<i>Alchimilla</i>	Ladies-mantle
<i>Althæa</i>	Marshmallow
<i>Becabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Bellis minor</i>	Lesser daisy
<i>Bugula</i>	Bugloss
<i>Cherophyllum</i>	Chervil
<i>Daucus sylvestris</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Dens leonis</i>	Dandelion
<i>Feniculum</i>	Fennel
<i>Fraga</i>	Strawberry-plant
<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>	Liquorice
<i>Gramen</i>	Grass
<i>Herniaria</i>	Rupture-wort
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettice
<i>Lingua cervina</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Mercury
<i>Nummularia</i>	Money-wort
<i>Nymphæa</i>	Water-lily
<i>Ononis</i>	Rest-harrow
<i>Parietaria</i>	Pellitory of the wall
<i>Persicaria</i>	Arsmart
<i>Scabiosa</i>	Scabious
<i>Virga aurea</i>	Golden-rod
<i>Urtica</i>	Nettle
<i>Syr. althææ Fernelli</i>	The syrup of marshmal- lows of Fernelius
- - <i>capillor. veneris</i>	- - maiden-hair.
- - <i>cichori cum rheo</i>	- - succory, with rhu- barb
- - <i>papav. alb.</i>	- - white poppies
- - - <i>erratici</i>	- - wild poppies
- - <i>violarum</i>	- - violets
<i>Sal ammoniacus</i>	Salt armoniac.
- - <i>gemmæ</i>	- - gem

Sal marinus

Common salt.

For the Apoplexy.

§. 1025.

GARGARISMS and MASTICATORIES here proper.

A Decoction that turns the impetus of the blood from the head, very serviceable in the attack of the cold apoplexy.

Take of the roots of master-wort, pellitory of Spain, and galangal, each \bar{z} j.

the fresh-gathered leaves of wild marjoram, rue, and thyme, each m j.

the flowers of lavender and mother-wort, each \bar{z} j.

winter's-bark, 3 vj.

Boil in a close vessel with three pints of water; and add,

of spirit of salt armoniac, 3 iij.

A Masticatory to promote spitting.

Take of mastich, white wax, and ginger, each \bar{z} j.

Mix, and make them into little balls.

From these and the former simples may be composed powders discharging phlegm by the nostrils.

§. 1026.

V O M I T S.

A Draught.

Take of emetic wine, \bar{z} ij β .

oxymel of squills, \bar{z} j.

Mix and make a draught.

A Powder.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. vij.
for one dose.

A Draught.

Take of the *juice expressed from horse-radish-roots*, 3 j.
oxymel of squills, 3 ij.
Mix, and make a draught.

A Powder.

Take of *mercurius vitæ*, gr. ij.
for one dose.

A purging Draught.

Take of *diagridium*, gr. x.
resin of jalap, gr. x.
spirit of wine rectified, 3 ij.
being accurately ground together and dissolved, add
of *laxative syrup of roses*, with *sena*, 3 vj.
for a draught.

§. 1028.

A stimulant for the nostrils.

Take of *tincture of castor*, and *spirit of salt armoniac*,
each 3 ij.
Mix, and let it be smelled to frequently.

Or,

Take of the *sharpest vinegar* and *tincture of castor*,
each 3 ij.
Mix, and use as before.

A warm Balsam, when the apoplexy is not violent.

Take of the *essential oils of lavender, tansy, rosemary*,
rue, and *wormwood*, each gut. jv.
tincture of castor, 3 j.
sal volatile oleosum, 3 j.
nerve-ointment, 3 j.

Mix,

Mix, and make a balsam, to be rubbed under and about the nose and temples.

A sharp Clyster.

Take of the pulp of bitter-apple, 3 ℥.
tobacco, 3 j℥.

Boil in ten ounces of water, and add,
of salt gem, 3 ij.

For a clyster.

§. 1030, n^o 2.

Antiphlogistic purges, chiefly of senna and tamarinds.
See §. 296, n^o 2.

§. 1030, n^o 3.

See §. 954, and 966.

In the Palsy.

§. 1068.

See §. 75, n^o 5. and 54, n^o 4.

§. 1069.

An aromatic Powder for fumigation.

Take of mastich, frankincense, and amber, each 3 ℥.
Mix, and make a powder; one drachm of which is to be sprinkled at a time upon red-hot coals, and the fumes thereof caught in dry woollen cloths, which are to be then instantly and strongly rubbed hot upon the parts.

A penetrating nervous Mixture, to stimulate the flaccid Parts.

Take of compound spirit of lavender, 3 iij.
spirit of salt armoniac, 3 ij.
tincture of castor, 3 jv.

lavender-

lavender-flower water, 3 vj.
ix, and rub it well into the parts.

A sharp, aromatic, warm Plaster.

Take of the cummin and melilot plasters, and of strain-
ed galbanum, each, 3 j.
oil of castor, 3 B.

ix, and make a plaster upon leather, to be applied
er the part affected has been well rubbed,

penetrating Liniment for the nervous palsy.

Take of the oils by infusion, of wormwood, dill, camo-
mile, nep, rue, sweet-scented clover, ca-
stor, saffron, flower-de-luce, earth-worms,
spiknard, and ter-oleum or mineral oil, each
3 j.

the ointment of sow-bread, and of the soldiers,
nerve, and Agrippa's ointment, each 3 vj.

ix, and make a liniment.

Here are also proper the sharp

implast. de cumino	Plaster of cummin
- - galbano	- - galbanum
- - meliloto, &c.	- - melilot, and the like.

In Madness.

§. 1126.

A strengthening, cardiac Electuary.

Take of Peruvian bark, 3 ij.
winter's-bark, 3 iij.
conserva of rosemary, 3 j.

Take into an electuary, with a sufficient quantity of
rup of kermes.

And give half a drachm every third hour in the day.

Or,

Take of Sylvius's diascordium, 3 j.
citron-peel elæosaccharum, 3. ij.

elecam-

elecampane-roots candied, ʒ ij.

syrup of the five opening roots, q. s.

Make into an electuary for use, as before.

Or more Aromatic.

Take of *preserved ginger, ʒ iij.*

candied orange-peels, ʒ ij.

grated nutmeg, ʒ jv.

Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, q. s.

Make the whole into an electuary.

Or,

Take of *Andromachus's treacle and Mesue's treacle
diatessaron, each ʒ j.*

conserve of wormwood, ʒ ʒ.

angelica-root, ʒ ij.

Make an electuary, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of betony; of which one drachm may be taken four times a-day.

A medicinal Wine, warm, and strengthening.

Take of *Peruvian bark, winter's-cinnamon, citron and
orange-peels, China-bark, and cinnamon,
each ʒ j.*

*the tops of wild-thyme, garden-thyme, and Sy-
rian mastich, each ʒ ʒ.*

*the flowers of Arabian lavender, common la-
vender, and tansey, each ʒ j.*

aloes-wood and saffrafrs, each ʒ vj.

Infuse them all after the usual method in three quarts of Spanish wine, of which two ounces may be taken four time a-day upon an empty stomach.

In Canine Madness.

§. 1143, n° 6.

DRINKS, prepared from apples, wild plums, lemons,
and vinegar of roses.

DIET, preserved cabbages, &c.

§. 1144.

A cooling Clyster.

Take of purified nitre, \mathfrak{z} ij.

elder-vinegar, \mathfrak{z} j.

honey of roses, \mathfrak{z} j.

barley-water, \mathfrak{z} x.

Mix, and make a clyster.

Or,

Take of common salt, \mathfrak{z} ij.

vinegar of marigolds, \mathfrak{z} vj.

common honey, \mathfrak{z} j.

simple rue-water, \mathfrak{z} x.

Make a clyster.

In the Scurvy.

§. 1160, no 1.

PURGES.

A Powder.

Take of vitriolated tartar not acid, crystals of tartar,
and sal polychrestum, each \mathfrak{z} β .

Mix, and make a powder.

To be taken in the morning in a little whey, drinking twelve ounces of the same after it.

A Draught.

Take of sal polychrestum, \mathfrak{z} ij.

pil. cochia of the greater composition, \mathfrak{z} j.

laxative syrup of roses, with sena, \mathfrak{z} vj.

succory-water, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix, and make a draught.

Or,

Take of elixir proprietatis made with salt of tartar,

\mathfrak{z} ij.

laxative syrup of roses, with sena, \mathfrak{z} vj.

fumi-

fumitory water, ʒij.
Mix, and make a draught.

Purging Pills, to be used in the beginning.

Take of *pil. cochia* of the greater composition, ʒj.
Make into 21 pills; of which two are to be taken going to bed in the evening, and five the next morning fasting, for a dose.

§. 1160, n° 2.

Attenuating and digesting Medicines.

Helmont's tincture of salt of tartar, given to the quantity of a drachm in two ounces of wine for a dose.

Harvey's tincture of salt of tartar, given to the quantity of four drachms in three ounces of wine for a dose.

Lewis's tincture of steel, given to one drachm in an ounce of wine.

Vitriolated tartar.

Crystals and cream of tartar. } May be each given to the

Vitriol of iron, and sal polychrestum. } quantity of half a drachm for a dose.

Tachenius's vegetable salts, given to one drachm in three ounces of wine.

Elixir proprietatis, made with spirit of vinegar, given to two drachms.

The same made with salt of tartar, given to two drachms.

The same, made with aromatic waters, given to three drachms.

Volatile oily salts aromatized, given to one drachm.

Venice-soap, given to four drachms.

Starkey's chemical soap, given to half a scruple.

Simple oxymel, given to four ounces.

- - - - of squills, given to three ounces.

Compound - - - given to two ounces.

Conserve of garden and wood sorrel.

Oranges

Oranges of Sevil and China, Citron, lemons, pomegranates.

§. 1160, n^o 3.

The milder Sort of ANTI-SCORBUTIC SPECIFICS.

<i>broctanum mas</i>	Common southern-wood
- - - <i>fœmina</i>	Lavender-cotton
<i>bsinthium latifolium</i>	Common wormwood
- - - <i>tenuifolium</i>	Roman - - - -
<i>etosa omnes species</i>	Sorrels of all sorts
<i>etofellæ - - -</i>	Wood-sorrels of all sorts
<i>geratum</i>	Maudlin
<i>grimonia</i>	Agrimony
<i>magalis mas</i>	Male pimperl
- - <i>fœmina</i>	Female - - -
<i>temisia</i>	Mugwort
<i>ulfamita</i>	Costmary
<i>urdana</i>	Burdock
<i>ocabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>ossica rubra capitata</i>	Red cabbage, headed
<i>inium</i>	Wild turnip
<i>exus</i>	Box
<i>erophyllum</i>	Chervil
<i>umadrys</i>	Germader
<i>umapitys</i>	Ground-pine
<i>thorea</i>	Succory
<i>umbe</i>	Colworts
<i>minoides</i>	Beets
<i>divia</i>	Endive
<i>batorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-like agrimony
<i>niculum</i>	Fennel
<i>maria</i>	Fumitory
<i>legæ ambæ species</i>	Goats-rue of both kinds
<i>clera terrestris</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>patha</i>	Docks
<i>pisticum</i>	Lovage
<i>ioranà</i>	Marjoram
<i>lissa</i>	Baum
<i>antha</i>	Mint

<i>Nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-creffes
- - - - <i>hortense</i>	Garden - - -
<i>Nummularia</i>	Money-wort
<i>Rheum Barbarum</i>	Turky-rhubarb
<i>Salvia</i>	Sage
<i>Scabiosa</i>	Scabious
<i>Scordium</i>	Water-germander
<i>Sophia</i>	Flix-weed
<i>Veronica</i>	Fluellin
<i>Urtica</i>	Nettles.

Sweet-scented aromatic Fruits.

<i>Aurantia</i>	Oranges
<i>Citrea</i>	Citrons
<i>Granata</i>	Pomegranates
<i>Limonia</i>	Lemons.

Garden Fruits.

<i>Berberis</i>	Barberries
<i>Cerasa matura quæcunque</i>	Ripe cherries of all sorts
<i>Fraga</i>	Strawberries
<i>Grossularia</i>	Gooseberries
<i>Mori</i>	Mulberries
<i>Poma acido-dulcia</i>	Pippins
- - <i>Armeniaca</i>	Apricots
- - <i>Perfica</i>	Peaches
<i>Fructus rubi vulgaris</i>	Blackberries
- - - - <i>idæi</i>	Raspberries
- - - - <i>sambuci</i>	Elderberries
- - - - <i>tamarindi</i>	Tamarinds
- - - - <i>vitis idææ</i>	Whortleberries

§. 1161.

ANTI-SCORBUTICS of a sharper kind.

<i>Acriviola</i>	Indian creffes
<i>Allia</i>	Garlicks
<i>Alliaria</i>	Sauce-alone
<i>Arum</i>	Wake-robin

<i>Armoracia</i>	Wild radish
<i>Abfintbium</i>	Wormwood
<i>epa</i>	Onions
<i>belidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine
<i>echlearia</i>	Scurvy-grass
<i>nula</i>	Elecampane
<i>rysimum</i>	Hedge-mustard
<i>ruca</i>	Rocket
<i>gentiana</i>	Gentian
<i>eratiola</i>	Hedge-hyssop
<i>statis</i>	Woad
<i>iperitis</i>	Dittander
<i>porrum</i>	Leeks
<i>tarmica draco</i>	Sneeze-wort
<i>aphanus hortensis</i>	Garden-radish
<i>- - - rusticanus</i>	Horse-radish
<i>tuta</i>	Rue
<i>abina</i>	Savin
<i>antonium</i>	Worm-feed
<i>aponaria</i>	Soap-wort
<i>edum minus vermiculare</i>	Lesser biting stone-crop
<i>acre</i>	
<i>inapi</i>	Mustard
<i>trifolium aquaticum</i>	Water-trefoil.

An expressed anti-scorbutic Juice.

Take of the roots of horse-radish scraped, ℥ jv.
the fresh-gathered leaves of scurvy-grass, money-wort, and nettles, each m. jv.
force out their juice in a press; sweeten, and give two
rachms four or six times in a day.

A Spirit.

Take of the seeds of common mustard, garden-radish,
rocket, hedge-mustard, and garden-creeses,
each ℥ j.
the leaves of scurvy-grass, dittander, and horse-
radish, each m. ij.
Being all cut and bruised, add,
of common salt, ℥ ij.

ale-yeast, \bar{z} j.

spirit of wine, q. s. to over-top them two fingers.

Distil, and cohobate three times.

A volatile Salt.

To the former ingredients of the spirit, instead of the common salt and ale-yeast; add,

of salt armoniac in powder, \bar{z} iij.

pot-ashes, \bar{z} vij.

Distil as before.

A medicinal anti-scorbutic Ale.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of scurvy-grass, rocket, hedge-mustard, and water-trefoil, each m. j.

the seeds of garden-creffes and radishes bruised, each \bar{z} ij.

flowers of the lesser centaury, \bar{z} j.

horse-radish-roots sliced, \bar{z} v.

Put them into half a hoghead of new ale whilst it is working, and use for a constant drink.

A medicinal Wine.

Take of the fresh-gathered roots of wake-robin, \bar{z} B.

horse-radish, \bar{z} j.

the leaves of scurvy-grass and water-trefoil, each m. j.

mustard-seed, \bar{z} ij.

Rhenish-wine, lb vj.

§. 1162.

Anti-scorbutics moderately astringing.

Capparis

Capers

Flos genistæ

Broom-flowers

Fraxinus

Ash-buds

Lapathum omnesque ejus

Docks of all sorts

species

Opulus
Polypodium quercin
Rhabarbarum
Tamariscus

Hops
Polypody of the oak
Rhubarb
Tamarisk-bark.

Cooling Anti scorbutics.

ta. { *Aurantia*
Citrea
Limonia
Chinentia
Granata

Aromatic fruits. { Sevil oranges
Citrons
Lemons
China oranges
Pomegranates.

All Garden-fruits, that are partly sweet and partly acid.

Acetosa
Nichorea
Endivia
Rujula
Lactuca
Paraxaca
Hydrogala
Lactum lactis
Lactebutyrum
Tartarus et omnia acida

Sorrel
Succory
Endive
Wood-sorrel
Lettices
Dandelion
Milk and water
Whey
Skimmed milk
Tartar, and all acids.

Warm and sharp Anti-scorbutics.

For these see §. 1161.

§. 1163.

GARGLES for the MOUTH.

I. In warm Habits.

Take of the juice of lemons and honey of roses, each
3 ij.
dulcified spirit of salt, 3 ℞.
rue-water, 3 ij.

Mix, &c.

m 3

Or,

Or,

Take of spirit of common salt, 3 ij.

rue-water, 3 viij.

Or,

Take of the juice of lemons fresh-expressed, 3 j.

salt-armoniac, 3 j.

sage-water, 3 vj.

2. In cold Habits.

Take of treacle-water and spirit of scurvy-grass, each 3 j.

honey of rosemary, 3 ij.

Or,

Take of spirit of wine camphorized, 3 ℞.

tincture of myrrh, 3 j.

the German treacle, i. e. inspissated juice of juniper-berries, 3 ℞.

simple wormwood-water, 3 jv.

salt-gem, 3 j.

§. 1164.

A gentle antiseptic Decoction, in a sharp Scurvy.

Take of fumitory, sorrel, brook-lime, and water-trefoil, each m. j.

whey and skimmed milk, each lb ij.

Make a decoction.

Or,

Anti-scorbutic Whey.

Take of wood-sorrel, m. j℞.

betony and chervil, each m. ℞.

tamarinds, 3 j℞.

Being cut small, infuse them in three pints of boiling whey, and keep them in a heat so as not quite to boil, for the space of half an hour; then strain through a cloth, and add,

of syrup of the juice of citrons, raspberries, and violets, each 3 j.

Of

Of either of these decoctions may be drank one ounce every half-hour in the day-time.

In a Consumption from an Ulcer in the Lungs.

§. 1200, n^o 2.

A styptical Electuary.

Take of conserve of red roses, ℥ iij.
Armenian bole levigated, ℥ ij.
syrup of myrtles, q. s.

Take an electuary, of which one drachm may be taken every two hours.

A Conserve, cooling and styptical.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of small plantane, ℥ iij.

corn-poppy-flowers, ℥ jß.
green plantane-seeds, ℥ j.

Mix, with a sufficient quantity of sugar, to make a conserve after the usual method, which is to be taken like the preceding electuary.

An antiseptic-cooling Decoction.

Take of the leaves of sorrel, m. ij.
 Boil in one pound of whey; express the juice, and take an ounce to drink every hour in the day.

Or,

Take of the roots of tormentil, ℥ ij.
the leaves of silver-weed, m. iij.
the flowers of red meadow-trefoil, ℥ j.
sorrel-seeds bruised, ℥ ß.
tamarisk-bark, ℥ ij.

Boil for the space of a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, and add,

of syrup of myrtles, ℥ ij.

Take two ounces to drink every hour as before.

A very mild balsamic Oil.

Take of *sweet almonds, cocoa-nuts, pistachio-nuts, and white poppy-seed, each* \bar{z} *jv.*

Being well bruised, express an oil from them after the usual method, with a very small heat.

One drachm of this oil may be drank every two or four hours, with a proper regimen.

Pills..

Take of *pure turpentine,* \bar{z} *ß.*

powdered liquorice, q. s.

Make the mass of a proper consistence to form pills, each of four grains weight, of which one may be taken every four hours.

Or,

Take of *pure turpentine,* \bar{z} *ß.*

gum tragacanth pulverized, 3 v.

fine starch in powder, q. s.

Make a mass of a proper consistence for pills, for use as before.

Lucatellus's balsam may be taken in the quantity of half a drachm three times a-day, upon an empty stomach, drinking after it an ounce of the following

Balsamic Mead.

Take of *the fresh-gathered flowers of betony, St. John's wort, and cowslips, each* pug. *j.*

Infuse them for the space of half an hour in a pint and a half of scalding water, to which add,

of honey from Marseilles, 3 ijß.

§. 1200, n^o 3.

Take of *pure-water,* lb *ij.*

Mix it with a pint of new milk from the cow; this may be drank constantly at pleasure, as ordinary or common drink.

Take of *new milk warm from the cow,* lb *ß.*

bisket,

*bisket, ʒ j.**sugar, 3 ij.*

Fix them as they are; and let this quantity be eat
four times in a day, using no other food.

An anti-acid Powder.

Take of *crabs-eyes prepared*, 3 ij.

Castile-soap, 3 ℥.*barley-sugar*, 3 ij.

Fix and make a powder, to be divided into twelve
squares; one of which is to be taken constantly before
the milk.

§. 1209.

An acid aperitive Julep.

Take of *simple oxymel*, ʒ jv.

vitriolated tartar, 3 j.*syrup of the five opening roots*, ʒ ij.

*the simple waters (made by fermenting the
plants before distillation) of wormwood,
carduus, and hyssop*, each ʒ jv.

Fix, and give three ounces every two hours.

An anti-phthific Decoction.

Take of *the three sorts of saunders-wood rasped*, each
ʒ j.

sassafras-chips, ʒ j℥.*the roots of china and sarsaparilla*, each ʒ iij.*flowers of the lesser centaury*, ʒ ℥.

Boil for the space of half an hour in a close vessel,
with two quarts of water; then add,

of liquorice-root scraped, ʒ j.

Boil them up again, and strain for use. The dose
three ounces every two hours.

A LIST of SIMPLS ;

1, or several of which, are here proper for Decoc-
tions,

tions, to be made after the usual method, and taken as the preceding.

<i>Radices apii</i>	Roots of smallage
- - <i>bardanae</i>	- - - bardock
- - <i>caryophyllat. mont.</i>	- - - mountain-avens
- - <i>eryngii</i>	- - - eryngo
- - <i>graminis</i>	- - - grass
- - <i>liquoritiæ</i>	- - - liquorice
- - <i>mei athamant.</i>	- - - Grecian spignel
- - <i>petroselinii</i>	- - - parsley
- - <i>phu</i>	- - - valerian
- - <i>rubia tinctor. ana</i>	- - - madder, each in
3 j.	the quantity of an ounce.
<i>Folia agrimonie</i>	Leaves of agrimony
- - <i>artemisie</i>	- - - mug-wort
- - <i>capillor. veneris</i>	- - - maiden-hair
- - <i>chærophylli</i>	- - - chervil
- - <i>chamadryos</i>	- - - germander
- - <i>chamæpityos</i>	- - - ground-pine
- - <i>hyssopi</i>	- - - hyssop
- - <i>parietariæ</i>	- - - pellitory
- - <i>scabiosæ</i>	- - - scabious
- - <i>tussilaginis</i>	- - - colts-foot
- - <i>urticæ, ana, m. j.</i>	- - - nettles, each m. j.
<i>Flores betonicæ</i>	Flowers of betony
- - <i>centaur. min.</i>	- - - lesser centaury
- - <i>hyperici, ana, pug. j.</i>	- - - St. John's wort, each a handful
<i>Semina apii</i>	Seeds of smallage
- - <i>hyperici</i>	- - - St. John's-wort
- - <i>pæoniæ, ana, 3 j.</i>	- - - peony, each in the
	quantity of an ounce

BALSAMIC PILLS, resisting the blood's being corrupted by a mixture of pus.

Pills.

Take of myrrh in fine powder, 3 ij.

spermaceti, 3 iv.

Mix

Mix them well with half an ounce of pure turpentine, and add a sufficient quantity of frankincense in fine powder, to make a mass of a proper consistence for pills, each of three grains weight, one of which may be taken every three hours.

Or,

Take of *white Peruvian balsam*, and *white balsam Copivi*, each 3 ij.

the yolk of an egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ B.

Intimately mix them together, and add,

of powdered liquorice, q. s.

Make a mass of pills, of which two grains may be taken morning, noon, and night.

Or,

Take of *mastich*, *myrrh*, and *frankincense*, each 3 ij.

Make them into a fine powder; then melt over a slow fire.

of Spanish liquorice and pure turpentine, each $\frac{3}{4}$ B.

Sprinkle in the powder; and towards the end add,

of balm of Gilead, 3 j.

Make a mass of a proper consistence, with powder of liquorice-root.

The dose is six grains, four times in a day, upon an empty stomach, drinking after it six ounces of the following

Vulnerary Drink.

Take of the leaves of *lesser agrimony*, *betony*, *Jerusalem-oak*, *ground-ivy*, *scabious*, *colts-foot*, and *fluellin*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ B.

liquorice, $\frac{3}{4}$ j B.

Infuse, without boiling, over a brisk fire in a close vessel, with a quart of water, for use as above.

§. 1210.

See all the prescriptions at §. 1209.

A deterfive and aperitive Decoction.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of male speedwell
m. jß.

pellitory of the wall and rue, each m. j.

garden valerian, m. ß.

poppy-seeds bruised, ʒ iij.

parsley-roots, ʒ vj.

Make a decoction after the usual method; and add,
of syrup of maiden-hair, ʒ ij.

Give four ounces to drink every three hours.

Pills.

Take of the compound pill of hound's tongue, ʒ j.

Make into ten pills, of which let one be taken in the
evening.

A healing Pectoric Drink, to be given in cases
where the pain and spitting of matter are gone
off.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of borage, lesser com-
frey, and mallows, each m. j.

the flowers of wild poppies, mullein, and St
John's wort, each ʒ j.

the greater comfrey roots, ʒ ß.

marsh-mallow roots, ʒ j.

the seeds of melons and white poppies, each ʒ j.

Peruvian bark, ʒ vj.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to make four
pounds, and give three ounces to drink every four
hours.

In the Dropsy.

§. 1233.

A medicinal Wine of stomachics and strength-
eners.

Take of the roots of mountain hartwort, masterwort
both

*both the birthworts, and zedoary, each ʒj.
ginger, 3vj.*

lesser centaury-flowers, ʒij.

rosemary-flowers, ʒj.

the German hedge-hyssop, ʒjv.

laurel and juniper-berries, each ʒjß.

*garden and wild thyme, and Syrian mastich,
each ʒj.*

Take of the seeds of wormwood, tansey, and worm-seed,
each ʒj.

ix, and make them all into a fine powder.

Take of this powder, ʒvj.

neat French wine lbjv.

ake them into a medicinal wine, of which two ounces
may be drank four times in a day, upon an empty
mach, using a proper regimen.

An Electuary.

Take of the preceding powder, ʒij.

conserve of rosemary-flowers, ʒj.

Fernelius's syrup of mug-wort, q. f.

ake an electuary; half a drachm of which is to be
ten for a dose every four hours.

A medicinal Ale.

May be made by adding twelve ounces of the pow-
to a quarter of a hoghead of strong ale, which
y serve for a constant drink.

An infusion.

Take of the preceding powder, ʒjv.

strong and brisk white wine, ʒviij.

ake an infusion after the usual method.

Give a ounce to drink every two hours.

Here are also proper the several sorts of elixir pro-
etatis; volatile, oily, and aromatic salts; volatile,
r, sharp, and aromatic spirits; whether under the
e of cephalic, stomachic, or hysteric.

See §. 75, n^o 5. §. 54, n^o 4. and §. 135.

§. 1234.

An aromatic, cardiac, acid Mixture, quenching Thirst, rousing the Spirits, and thinning the Lymph.

Take of the essential oils of the peels of citrons, oranges, and cinnamon, each gut. iij.

the essential oil of lavender-flowers and juniper-berries, each gut. ij.

Make an elæosaccharum after the usual method, with six drachms of loaf-sugar; to which add,

of the inspissated juices of juniper and elder-berries, each ℥iij.

spirit of salt, 3j.

orange, cinnamon, and citron water, each ℥ij.

mint-water, ℥x.

Give one dose every two hours.

An aperitive, acid Decoction.

Take of the expressed juices of the fresh-gathered leaves of fumitory, succory, dandelion, and sorrel, each lbj.

cream of tartar, lb℞.

Boil half away over a gentle fire; and to ten ounces of the clarified liquor, add,

as much syrup of elder-berries.

Of which give half an ounce every two hours.

A Mixture, cardiac, and aperitive..

Take of dulcified spirit of nitre, 3jv.

scurvy-grass, 3vj.

the syrups of succory with rhubarb, and of the five opening-roots, each ℥j.

Rhenish wine, lbj.

Mix, and give an ounce to drink every two hours.

§. 1237, n^o 3.

Formulæ of Mercurial purging Powders.

Take of *turbith mineral*, gr. ℥.

of *white ginger*, gr. x.

Mix, and make a powder, to be taken every other morning in the pulp of a roasted apple.

Or,

Take of *calomel*, gr. viij.

winter's-bark, gr. viij.

Mix, and make a powder, to be taken as the other.

Or,

Take of *red precipitate*, gr. j.

nutmeg, gr. vj.

Mix, and make a powder for use, as before.

An Emetic Powder.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. ℥.

citron-peel-elæosaccharum, gr. vj.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken every third day.

Or,

Take of the *mildest antimonial emetic*, two parts.

nitre, five parts.

Prepare by detonation, and take four grains, of which make a powder, to be taken every morning.

A Diuretic Tincture.

Take of the *filings of copper*, gr. x.

sal volatile oleosum, 3 vj.

Mix, and make a blue tincture, of which twelve drops may be taken three times a-day in half an ounce of syrup of the five opening roots.

§. 1243.

See §. 334.

§. 1245.

§. 1245.

Some strong medicines to be repeated often.

Take of the common emetic wine, \mathfrak{z} iij \mathfrak{s} .

For a dose.

Take of emetic tartar, gr. vj.

For a dose.

Take of turbith mineral, gr. vij.

For one dose.

Take of the fresh expressed juice from the middle bark
of elder, \mathfrak{z} j.

syrup of violets, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{s} .

For one dose.

Take of sea colwort leaves, \mathfrak{z} j.

Eat them at one time.

Take of elaterium, gr. jv.

syrup of buckthorn-berries, \mathfrak{z} j.

Mix for one dose.

§. 1247.

A strong Purging Tincture.

Take of resin of jalap and scammony, each \mathfrak{z} j.

sena-leaves in powder, and seeds of bastard
saffron bruised, each \mathfrak{z} jv.

spirit of wine rectified, lb j.

Mix, and make a tincture after the usual method, to
which add,

of laxative syrup of roses, \mathfrak{z} vj.

Give one ounce for a dose in the morning.

Pills.

Take of Boyle's purging crystals of silver, and the
crum of new bread, each gr. jv.

Mix, and make four pills, of which one may be ta-
ken every half hour till they begin to operate.

§. 1250.

A meſticial ſtrengthening Wine.

Take of the filings of iron freſh-made, and not ruſty,

℥ ij.

Peruvian bark, and winter's-bark, each ℥ ij.
dried rhubarb, ℥ ſ.

ſtrong Rheniſh wine, lb ij.

Infuſe them in the uſual manner, and give two ounces for a doſe, three times in a day, upon an empty ſtomach

§. 1252, n^o 2.

A ſtrong, diſcutient Cataplaſm.

Take of the beſt jalap and briony roots; the leaves of rue, wormwood, and artichokes; the flowers of melilot and leſſer centaury; the roots of onions and garlick, each ℥ ij.

Boil in a ſufficient quantity of water, after the uſual method, for a cataplaſm; and towards the end add, of gum-galbanum diſſolved in the yolk of an egg, ℥ ij.

linſeed-meal, ℥ j.

linſeed-oil, 3 jv.

ſalt armoniac, 3 jv.

Mix, &c.

A Fomentation.

Take of Caſtile-ſoap in ſcrapings, 3 jv.

treacle-water, ℥ xij.

Mix them well for a fomentation, to be applied with woollen cloths.

A dry Poultice for the Hydrocele, diſſipating and drawing out the ſerous Matter.

Take of common ſalt ground fine, and decrepitated as much as is convenient.

Let it be applied very dry and hot in thin linen bags, and renewed as soon as grown moist.

A discutient Powder for Fumigation in the Hydrocele.

Take of *benjamin*, *frankincense*, *gum-sarcocol* and *guaiacum*, each \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{ss} .

camphire, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{ss} .

gum-mastich, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{j} .

salt-armoniac, \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{ij} .

Mix, and make a powder; which being flung upon live coals, the fumes are to be directed to the bare *scrotum*; and afterwards hot woollen cloths, impregnated with the same fumes, are to be applied.

In the Gout.

§. 1275, no 1.

See §. 1233.

§. 1275, no 2.

Take of *fixed nitre dissolved per deliquium*, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{j} .

Give nine drops every morning in some veal-broth.

Take of *broom-ashes*, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{j} .

Rhenish-wine, \mathfrak{lb} \mathfrak{jss} .

Mix, and let half an ounce of the clear liquor be taken every morning.

In the Diseases of Virgins.

§. 1291, no 3.

Aloe

Myrrha

Brionia

Colocynthis

Gummi ammoniacum

- - *bdellium*

- - *sagapenum*

Aloes

Myrrh

Briony-root

Bitter-apple

Gum ammoniac

- - *id*

- - *sagapen*

- <i>opopanax</i>	- - id
- <i>galbanum</i>	- - id
- <i>assafœtida</i>	- - id
<i>lixir proprietatis</i>	- - id
<i>quodcumque</i>	however made.

§. 1291, n^o 4.

All the Simples before at n^o 3. besides which are

<i>ristolochia</i>	Birth-wort
<i>artemisia</i>	Mug wort
<i>cardiaca</i>	Mother-wort
<i>camamelum</i>	Camomile
<i>juniperus</i>	Juniper-tree
<i>majorana</i>	Marjoram
<i>marum</i>	Mastich
<i>matricaria</i>	Feverfew
<i>menthalegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>ruta</i>	Rue
<i>sabina</i>	Savin
<i>salvia</i>	Sage
<i>sambucus</i>	Elder
<i>serpillum</i>	Wild thyme
<i>tanacetum</i>	Tansy
<i>thymus</i>	Garden thyme.

See also §. 75, n^o 5. and §. 54, n^o 4.

§. 1291, n^o 5.

<i>emplastra de cumino</i>	Plaster of cummin
- - - <i>melilota</i>	- - - melilot
- - - <i>galbano</i>	- - - galbanum
- - - <i>baccis lauri</i>	- - - laurel-berries
- - - <i>labdano</i>	- - - labdanum
- - - <i>oxycroceum</i>	- - - vinegar and saffron,

Applied to the soles of the feet, navel, and groins.
 Ointments made of Castile-soap and decoctions of
 the plants at §. 1291, n^o 4.
 Ointments composed of the following ointments and
 oils.

Ung.

<i>Ung. martiatum</i>	The soldiers-ointment
- - <i>nervinum</i>	Nerve-ointment
- - <i>enulatum sine mercurio</i>	Ointment of elecampane without mercury
- - <i>Agrippæ</i>	Agrippa's ointment
- - <i>de arthanita</i>	Ointment of sow-bread.

The distilled aromatic oils among the stimulators at

§. 75, n^o 5. but more especially the essential oil

<i>Baccar juniperi</i>	Of juniper-berries
<i>Hyssopi</i>	Hyssop
<i>Macis</i>	Mace
<i>Majoranæ</i>	Marjoram
<i>Origani Cretici</i>	Wild marjoram of Crete
<i>Rosmarini</i>	Rosemary
<i>Sabinæ</i>	Savin
<i>Spicæ</i>	Spike
<i>Tanacetæ</i>	Tansy
<i>Succini</i>	Amber.

Oils by infusion,

<i>Absinthii</i>	Of wormwood
<i>Anethi</i>	Dill
<i>Chamamelæ</i>	Camomile
<i>Nepetæ</i>	Nep
<i>Rutæ</i>	Rue
<i>Castorii</i>	Castor
<i>Crocini</i>	Saffron
<i>Iri</i>	Orris
<i>Lumbricor. terrestr.</i>	Earth-worms.

EXAMP. A stimulating Liniment.

Take of the soldiers and nerve ointment, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$.
of the essential oil of juniper-berries, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$.

distilled oil of savin, rue, and castor, by infusion, each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ss}$.

Mix, and make a liniment, to be applied to the navel, groins, and *regio pubis*.

Vapours from the decoctions at n^o 4. conveyed to the uterus.

§. 1291, n° 6.

See §. 1250.

In the Diseases of Women with Child.

§. 1360.

A medicinal aromatic Wine.

Take of *citron and orange-peels*, each \mathfrak{z} ij.
cinnamon, \mathfrak{z} vj.
winter's-bark, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Infuse them in three pints of Spanish wine; of which two ounces may be taken in the evening going to bed.

Anti-hysterical cardiac Drops.

Take of *sal volatile oleosum*, \mathfrak{z} j.
tincture of gum-lac, \mathfrak{z} ij.
tincture of castor, \mathfrak{z} ℥.

Mix, and give twelve drops for a dose in the hysterical.

An aromatic acid Mixture.

Take of the *fresh-expressed juice of citrons*, \mathfrak{z} jv.
the syrup of kermes, \mathfrak{z} jv.
Rhenish-wine, ℔ iij.
the tincture of cinnamon, \mathfrak{z} ij.
citron-peels, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix, and let an ounce and a half be taken at a time in drinkings.

Or,

Take of the *jelly of currants*, *marmalade of quinces*,
syrup of barberries, and the *juice of citrons*,
each \mathfrak{z} ij.
Mattholius's aqua vitæ, \mathfrak{z} j.
citron-water, \mathfrak{z} xij.

Mix, and give half an ounce for a dose, as before.

§. 1302.

§. 1302.

An emollient Liniment.

Take of the ointment of poplar-buds and roses, each

℥j.

ung. nutritum, 3vj.

sugar of lead, ʒj.

the oil of roses, violets, and St. John's-wort,
by infusion, each, ℥℞.

Mix, and make a liniment proper in this case.

§. 1307.

An astringent, opiate Mixture.

Take of blood-stone prepared, Armenian bole, and dragon's-blood, each 3j.

the syrup of myrtles, ℥j.

pure laudanum, gr. iij.

plantane-water, ℥vj.

Let half an ounce of this mixture be taken every quarter of an hour, till the disease begins to be mitigated, supposing it capable of being subdued by a medicine of this nature.

In the Diseases of Women in Childbed.

§. 1316.

Liniments.

For these see §. 35. n^o 3. and §. 1302.

In hard Labours.

§. 1324.

An anodyne, anti-acid, strengthening Mixture,
to mitigate the Pains of Labour.

Take of crab's-eyes prepared, 3ij.

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red coral prepared, 3 ij.

pearl prepared, 3 j.

pure laudanum, gr. iiij.

syrup of kermes, 3 vj.

citron, baum, and marjoram water, each 3 iiij.

Mix, and let half an ounce be taken every quarter of an hour, till the pain goes off; drink after it two ounces of the following.

diluting, and somewhat nourishing Decoction.

Take of *pearl-barley and pot oat-meal, each 3 j.*

Boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of water, and add,

of Rhenish wine, lb j.

cinnamon-water, 3 ij.

syrup of kermes, 3 jss.

An anodyne anti-acid Powder.

Take of the *essential oil of cinnamon, gut. ij.*

barley-sugar, 3 j.

Take into an *elæosaccharum* after the usual method, and add,

of western pearls prepared, 3 ss.

mother of pearl prepared 3 j.

red coral prepared, 3 ss.

pure laudanum, gr. iiij.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into six equal doses; one of which may be taken every half-hour in half an ounce of Rhenish wine till the pain diminishes, and then only take one in the morning and evening for two days.

§. 1336, n° 1. ANTACIDS.

For these see §. 66, n° 5. §. 67. and §. 1324.

§. 1336, n° 2. DILUENTS.

For these see §. 54, n° 4.

§. 1336, n° 3.

DISCUSSING Medicines proper here.

A Cataplasim.

Take of the flowers of camomile, elder, melilot, and
lavender, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

saffron, 3 j.

Boil them up to a cataplasim with new milk, and add,
of Castile-soap, 3 ij.

the crum of white bread, q. f.

Make it of a proper consistence.

§. 1338.

Take of Hungary-water, q. f.

Let it be applied with linen cloths.

A Liniment lenitive and discutient.

Take of the oils of sweet-almonds, of St John's wort,
violets, and roses, by infusion, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

Mix, and make a liniment.

Or,

Take of the ointments of roses, poplar-buds, and nu-
tritum, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

Mix, &c.

In the Diseases of Infants.

§. 1342.

Very gentle purges.

Take of honey, French wine, and mead, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

Mix for one dose.

Or,

Take of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb, 3 iij.

Castile-soap, 3 ℥.

baum-water, $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

Mix

Mix for a dose.

§. 1343.

An aromatic spirituous Tincture for a Poultice.

Take of cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, gum-mastich, and frankincense, each 3 ij.

treacle-water, 3 jv.

Make a tincture.

An aromatic Poultice, promoting the excretions of the intestines in a new-born infant.

Take of this tincture, 3 ℥.

rose-water, 3 ij.

Mix with the yolk of an egg, spread it upon a thin slice of the crum of bread, and apply it to the stomach.

Or,

Take of the yellow coat of citrons grated, 3 ℥.

grated nutmeg, 3 ij.

Spanish wine, 3 iij.

Mix, by grinding together in a marble mortar; and, spread upon a thin slice of the crum of bread, apply it as before.

§. 1346.

PURGING DRAUGHTS.

Syrup that purges gently, proper for expelling the meconium.

Take of the fresh-made extract of cassia, 3 ℥.

rhubarb in fine powder, gr. iij.

syrup of succory with rhubarb, 3 ij.

Mix for one dose.

Or,

Take of the best Calabrian manna, 3 ij.

laxative syrup of roses, 3 j.

elder-flower water, 3 jv.

o

Mix

Mix for one dose.

Or,

Take of white honey, 3 iij.

laxative syrup of roses with sena, 3 j.

succory-water, 3 jv.

Mix for one dose.

Or,

Take of choice rhubarb in fine powder, gr. vj.

agaric, gr. ij.

syrup of violets, 3 ij.

Being well ground together, add,

of baum-water, 3 ij.

For a dose.

Take a little Castile-soap made into a small cone or ball.

Take a small cone or ball made of lozenge-sugar.

Take honey boiled hard, and made into a small-supperpository.

Take a small tallow-candle.

CORDIALS proper here.

A Draught.

Take of honey, 3 j.

Spanish wine, 3 ij.

the yolk of an egg, 3 ij.

Mix, and make a draught.

Or,

Take of small cinnamon-water, 3 ij.

elixir proprietatis made with salt of tartar
gut. vj.

the syrup of kermes, 3 j.

Mix for a draught.

§. 1347.

A Draught to soften the hardness of the meconium.

Take of the whey of new milk, 3 j.

honey.

honey, 3 j.

Mix, for a draught.

A Clyster, &c.

Take of the whey of new milk, 3 ij.

Castile-soap, 3 jß.

honey, 3 ij.

Mix, and make a clyster.

§. 1348.

An oily Linctus, to lubricate the intestines when filled with hard meconium.

Take of linseed-oil fresh made, and without fire, 3 j.

syrup of marsh-mallows, 3 ij.

Mix, for one dose.

Or,

Take of the best olive-oil and syrup of maidenhair, each 3 ij.

Mix, and let it be given for a dose.

Or,

Take of the oil of sweet-almonds fresh made, 3 iij.

syrup of liquorice, 3 ij.

for a dose.

A Clyster.

Take of linseed-oil, 3 B.

the yolk of an egg, 3 ij.

honey of mercury, 3 B.

new whey, 3 j.

Mix and make a clyster, to be used once every day, till the child is sufficiently loose.

A Liniment.

Take of the compound ointment of marshmallows, 3 j.

linseed-oil, 3 B.

Make a liniment to anoint the abdomen morning and evening.

§. 1350.

An antacid absorbent Powder.

Take of *crab's-eyes, bone-glue, chalk, the jaw-bone of a pike, and oyster-shells prepared, each 3 ij.*
 Mix, and make a powder, of which give seven grains for a dose two or three times in a day.

An antacid Mixture.

Take of the *simple waters of corn-poppay-flowers and fennel, each 3 ij.*
crab's-eyes prepared, 3 ij.
Castile-soap, gr. vij.
syrup of marshmallows, 3 ℥.
 Mix, and give two drachms every hour, if it be not asleep.

§. 1356.

An antacid Mixture, that gently stimulates the belly, and dissolves the coagulated milk.

Take of *Castile soap in serapings, 3 ij.*
the yolk of an egg, 3 jv.
crab's-eyes prepared, 3 iij.
rhubarb in fine powder, 3 ℥.
 After they are well mixed, by grinding together in a marble mortar, dilute with
simple mint-water, 3 jv.
syrup of marshmallows, 3 j℥.
 Let half an ounce be taken every hour till the symptoms go off, or grow milder.

A Clyster for the same purpose.

Take of *Castile soap, 3 ℥.*
salt-gem, gr. iij.
honey of rosemary, 3 ℥.
simple fennel-water, 3 j℥.
 Mix, and make a clyster.

Or,

Or,

Take of the gall of an ox, 3 ℔.
 honey of mercury, 3 ℔.
 simple mint-water, 3 j ℔.
 Mix for a clyster.

Oily INTERNAL Medicines.

For these see §. 1348.

Oily EXTERNAL Remedies are,

<i>ing. martiatum</i>	The soldiers-ointment
<i>- nervinum</i>	--- nerve-ointment
<i>tea infusa</i>	Oils by infusion
<i>Absinthii</i>	Of wormwood
<i>Anethi</i>	--- dill
<i>Chamæmeli</i>	--- camomile
<i>Rutæ</i>	--- rue
<i>tea expressa</i>	Oils by expression
<i>Lauri</i>	Of laurel-berries
<i>Macis</i>	--- mace
<i>Nucis myristicæ</i>	--- nutmegs
<i>Palma</i>	--- the palm-fruit

§. 1369.

An attenuating Mixture to destroy Worms.

Take of gum-opoponax, 3 j.
 the yolk of an egg, 3 ij.
 Mix them well together by grinding in a marble mortar; and then add,
 of Castile-soap in scrapings, 3 j.
 syrup of mugwort, 3 j ℔.
 simple fennel-water, 3 iij.
 Let a drachm be taken every four hours for one or two days, using a proper regimen.

A mercurial, antihelminthic, purging Powder.

Take of Aethiops-mineral and the argaric troches, each
 3 j.

loaf-sugar, 3 jß.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into ten doses; one of which may be taken morning and evening upon an empty stomach.

An attenuating, antihelmintic Julep.

Take of the salt of carduus, 3 ij.

syrup of the five opening roots, 3 j.

fumitory-water, 3 jv.

Mix, and let three drachms be taken every three hours.

An Electuary, &c.

Take of the seeds of common wormwood, tansy, and wormseed, each, 3 ij.

honey, 3 ij.

Mix and make an electuary, of which two drachms may be taken every morning.

§. 1370.

Purging Liniments for worms.

Take of ointment of sow-bread, and Agrippa's ointment, each 3 j.

Mix and make a liniment, with a little of which anoint now and then about the navel.

Or,

Take of bulls-gall and pure aloes, each 3 j.

the ointment of marshmallows, 3 j.

Mix, and use as before.

A Liniment very aromatic, but without Purgatives.

Take of the oils of tansy and castor, by infusion, each 3 ß.

nerve-ointment, 3 j.

Mix for the same purpose.

In the use of these it is necessary to observe whether the child purges much, an accident that often happens in this case; but, if it be so, we must abstain some time

1371. *For Worms in Children.* 163.
me from the use of them, lest the infant should be
thereby flung into a bloody-flux.

§. 1371.

A Drink, to kill worms.

Take of *honey*, \bar{z} ij.
 salt-gem, 3 jß.
 succory-water, \bar{z} jv.
Mix and make a drink, of which half an ounce may
be taken every hour in the day.

Worm-powders.

Take of hartshorn prepared one scruple, to be given
four times in a day, upon an empty stomach, in two
rachms of syrup of pale roses.

Or,

Take of *sea-moss prepared*, 3 ij.
 filings of iron, 3 ß.
Mix and make a powder, to be divided into sixteen
doses, and taken as before.

Or,

Take of the seeds of *rue*, *wormseed*, *tansey*, and *worm-*
 wood, each 3 j.
 loaf-sugar, 3 iij.
Mix and make a powder for sixteen doses.

A medicinal Wine.

Take of *new mead*, lb j.
 the seeds of tansey and wormseed, each, \bar{z} j.
Mix, and make a medicinal wine after the usual me-
thod; and, when it is clarified, add,
 of white honey, \bar{z} ij.
The dose is one ounce in the morning fasting.

Mercurial Worm-powders.

Take of *Aethiops-mineral*, gr. viij.

vitriol

vitriol of iron a little calcined, gr. ij.

Mix, and make a powder for two doses; one of which may be taken in the morning, and the other in the evening, upon an empty stomach.

Or,

Take of *calomel*, gr. viij.

diagrydium, gr. v.

Mix and make a powder for one dose, to be drank with a little mead in the morning.

Powders without Mercurials.

Take of *vitriolated tartar*, gr. jv.

vitriol of iron, gr. iiij.

Mix, and make a very fine powder for three doses; one of which may be taken morning, noon, and night, upon an empty stomach.

Take of *common vitriol*, gr. ij.

syrup of violets, 3 jv.

Mix for one dose, to be taken in the morning fasting.

§. 1372.

Purging Powders for Worms.

Take of *diagrydium*, gr. jv.

dulcesied sublimate, gr. vj.

Mix, and make a fine powder for one dose.

Or,

Take of *jalap-root in powder*, and *Aethiops-mineral*, each gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken as before.

Or,

Take of *agaric*, gr. viij.

Aethiops-mineral, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder for use, as before.

Or,

Take of *aloes*, gr. iiij.

resin of jalap, gr. j.

vitriol of iron, gr. ij.

Mix and make a powder for one dose, as before.

§. 1373.

Clysters.

Take of *linseed-oil*, \mathfrak{z} iij.
Make a clyster.

Or,

Take of *honey*, \mathfrak{z} ij.
succory-water, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Make a clyster.

Or,

Take of a decoction of *tansy*, \mathfrak{z} iij.
aloes, gr. vj.
Mix for a clyster.

A Suppository.

Take of *honey boiled to a proper thickness*, \mathfrak{z} jv.
aloes, \mathfrak{z} B.
vitriol of iron, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Make a suppository in the usual manner, and apply it
after going to stool.

A Fomentation.

Take of *vitriol of iron*, gr. xv.
succory-water, \mathfrak{z} jv.
Mix, and apply to the abdomen.

External Ointments.

For these see §. 1370.

§. 1377.

A Gargle.

Take of *nitre*, gr. xx.
spirit of salt, gut. v.
syrup of violets, \mathfrak{z} j.
elder-flower water, \mathfrak{z} iij.
Mix, and wash the gums therewith frequently.

Or,

Or,

Take of *sweet cream* and the *yolk of an egg*, each ʒj.
syrup of violets, ʒvj.
rose-water, ʒiij.

Mix, and use as before.

Or,

Take of *fresh roses* and *elder-flowers*, each pug. ʒ.
 Tie them up in a bit of linen cloth, to which fasten a piece of lead, so as to sink to the bottom of a tall cylindrical glass full of new milk; after they have stood thus some time, take off the cream from the top of the milk, and therewith anoint the inflamed gums.

§. 1378.

Take of the *spirit of hartshorn*, gut. iij.
the syrup of alkermes, ʒij.

Mix, and give it for one dose three times in a day.

In the Small-pox.

§. 1392.

Mercurial and antimonial Powders against the variolous poison.

Take of *diaphoretic antimony unwashed*, ʒvj.
calomel, ʒʒ.
genuine sal polychrestum, ʒj.

Make them into a very fine powder by long grinding, for twenty-four equal doses; one of which may be taken every three hours, drinking four ounces of new whey after each.

Another.

Take of *flour of brimstone*, ʒj.
cinnabar of antimony, ʒj.
diaphoretic antimony unwashed, and *sal polychrestum*, each ʒʒ.

Mix, and reduce them to a very fine powder, to be divided and taken as that before.

§. 1394, n^o 2.

A laxative Clyster.

Take of the flowers of mallows, marshmallows, dandelion, mullein, and soap-wort, each \bar{z} ℞.
linseed-meal, \bar{z} ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to \bar{z} xij.

For a clyster, to be repeated every ten hours,

In the same decoction may be also dipt woollen cloths, which may be applied hot, after squeezing out the liquor, to the lower extremities of the body, as the feet, legs, hams, and thighs.

The same may be also used as a gargle, to wash, moisten, and mollify the parts of the mouth.

§. 1394, n^o 3.

A diluting, nitrous, and somewhat acid Decoction to expel the variolous stimulus.

Take of the flowers of wild poppies and elder fresh-gathered, each \bar{z} j.
whole oatmeal, \bar{z} ℞.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, to make twenty ounces of decoction; to which add,

of nitre antimoniated (i. e. made from diaphoretic antimony by washing and crystallization) \bar{z} ℞.

the fresh-expressed juice of citrons, \bar{z} j.
syrup of violets, \bar{z} j℞.

Let it be drank at pleasure.

§. 1394, n^o 4.

See §. 28, n^o 1.

§. 1399, n^o 1.

See §. 28, n^o 1.

§. 1399, n^o 2.

See §. 1394, n^o 3.

§. 1399, n° 3.

An antifebrile Juice, in an inflammatory state of the disorder.

Take of the fresh-expressed juices of succory, lettice, dandelion, and fumitory, each ʒ ij .

the juice from the roots of vipers-grass, ʒ jv .

pure nitre, ʒ jß .

Mix, and give one ounce to drink every hour in the day.

A Decoction.

Take of the roots of china, sarsaparilla, and common grass, each ʒ ij .

the roots of vipers-grass, ʒ viij .

elder-flowers, ʒ j .

Boil them for the space of an hour in three quarts of water, and let five ounces be drank every hour.

§. 1399, n° 4.

A Plaster for the Feet, to draw off the impetus of the humours from the nobler parts.

Take of the melilot plaster, gum-galbanum, and sagan, each ʒ j .

Mix, and spread upon leather, to be applied to the soles of the feet.

A Stronger, &c.

Take of sour yeast, ʒ vj .

rue, m. j.

mustard-seed bruised, ʒ vj .

common salt, ʒ jv .

vinegar, ʒ jv .

Mix, and apply to the soles of the feet and to the hams night and day.

§. 1399, n° 6.

An anodyne Draught.

Take of syrup of white poppies, ʒ j .

Make

Make a draught.

Take of pure laudanum, gr. j. for a pill.

Take of pure laudanum, gr. j.

baum-water, $\frac{3}{4}$ B.

Mix, and make a draught.

§. 1402.

Consult §. 1394. and §. 1399, no 6.

For the Stone.

§. 1425.

Pot-herbs of service here.

<i>Borago</i>	Borage
<i>Chærophylla</i>	Chervil
<i>Ghondrilla</i>	Gum-succory
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettice
<i>Petroselinum</i>	Parsley
<i>Radices dauci</i>	Roots of carrots
- - <i>raporum</i>	- - - turnips
- - <i>fisari</i>	- - - skirrets
<i>Sonchus</i>	Sow-thistle
<i>Scorzonera</i>	Vipers-grafs.
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tragopogon</i>	Goats-beard.

Some, or all of these, boiled in broth, make an exceeding good diet. As also,

Whey of milk, new milk, and skimmed milk, from cattle feeding only upon grafs.

The use of these, continued till the stools become and continue for some time pretty loose, proves generally of very good consequence; for, notwithstanding the body may become somewhat weaker hereby, there is yet frequently a happy period by this means put to the disorder, even though it were of long standing.

§. 1426.

An aperient, relaxing, emollient Clyster, gently moving the Stone.

Take of the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, mercury, pellitory of the wall, bears-breech, and orach, each, m. jv.

Boil them all in a sufficient quantity of water, which may serve for either bath, constant drink, or clyster, which have all the property of relaxing, of opening and softening the passages, to discharge the fabulous concretions.

An oily Decoction to lubricate the passages.

Take of sweet-almonds, n^o xxx.

pistachio-nuts, n^o xx.

the seeds of white poppies bruised, ʒ iij.

Being beat into a paste, boil for the space of half an hour in a sufficient quantity of common water: then make them into an emulsion by grinding a long time in a marble mortar; and add,

of Castile-soap in scrapings, ʒ jv.

liquorice, ʒ ij.

Boil again for a little while, making three pounds of decoction, of which eight ounces may be drank four times in a day upon an empty stomach, using exercise afterwards.

An opiate, anodyne, and aperient Medicine.

Take of syrup of the five opening roots, ʒ jß.

pure laudanum, gr. ij.

refined nitre, gr. xx.

parsley-water, ʒ vj.

Mix, and let half an ounce be drank every hour.

A forcing Diuretic.

Take of red chiches bruised, ʒ ij.

parsley-seed, ʒ j.

§. 1458.

In the Venereal Disease.

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*the roots of grass and parsley. each, ʒjv.
the leaves of agrimony, golden rod, and male-
speedwell, each m. ʒ.
liquorice, ʒj.*

Boil them for the space of half an hour in three pints of water, and add,

of nitre, 3 ij.

Give two ounces to drink every hour.

In the Venereal Disease.

§. 1458.

A Bath of Antiseptics, to preserve the affected parts from putrefaction; for men

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of rue, water-germander, sauce-alone, and mallows, each m. ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to make a quart of decoction; and to the expressed liquor add,

of Castile-soap, 3 j.

common spirit of wine, 3 vj.

With this warm decoction let the yard be bathed for the space of half an hour three or four times in a-day; then let woollen cloths, dipped and expressed out of the same decoction, be applied all round the *scrotum*, *pubes*, and *perinæum*.

Of the same decoction may be made.

A detergent Injection for ulcers in the urethra.

Take of honey of roses, ʒj.

the finest aloes, gr. x.

salt armoniac, gr. jv.

simple fennel water, ʒvj.

Mix for an injection.

PURGES.

A Powder.

Take of jalap-root pulverized, 3 j.

calomel, ℥j.

Mix, and make a powder for one dose.

Or,

Take of *scammony*, gr. xij.

jalap-root, gr. xvij.

calomel, gr. xxv.

Mix for use as before.

Pills.

Take of *pil. cochia of the greater composition*, ℥ij.

white precipitate, gr. iij.

Intimately mix and make into nine pills for a dose, to be taken early in the morning.

A cooling Emulsion.

Take of the four greater and four lesser cold seeds, each
3 iij.

Make an emulsion with a pint and a half of barley-water; to which add,

of nitre, 3 j.

the syrup of white poppy-heads, 3 ℞.

Balsamic Pills.

Take of *common turpentine*, 3 j.

rhubarb, 3 jv.

powdered liquorice, q. s.

Make the mass of a proper consistence for pills, weighing four grains each, of which one may be taken every hour.

§. 1460.

A discutient, anodyne Cataplasm.

Take of the flowers of *elder*, *melilot*, *camomile*, wild
poppies, and *marshmallows*, each 3 ij.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of milk; and add,

of linseed-meal, 3 j.

linseed-oil, 3 ℞.

treacle-water, 3 j.

Mix

Mix and make a cataplasm.

§. 1461.

A dissipating Plaster.

Take of flour of brimstone, \bar{z} ij.

Aethiops mineral, \bar{z} ij.

sugar of lead, \bar{z} iij.

melilot, cummin, galbanum, ammoniac, and

sagapen plasters, each, \bar{z} β .

Mix, and spread upon leather for use.

Or,

Take of flour of brimstone, \bar{z} jv.

sugar of lead, \bar{z} j.

sboemakers wax, \bar{z} ij.

Mix, and use as before.

A suppurating Cataplasm for a venereal bubo.

Take of soft ripe figs, lb β .

new honey, \bar{z} ij.

gum galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg,

\bar{z} j.

Make a cataplasm after the usual method by boiling in a sufficient quantity of water.

A Powder for cleansing the bubo, after it has been opened.

Take of the dry leaves of water-germander in powder,

\bar{z} ij.

white vitriol, \bar{z} ij.

aloes, \bar{z} j.

Mix and make a fine powder, to be sprinkled into the ulcer.

§. 1462.

A Plaster.

Take of the melilot and pompholyx plaster, each a sufficient quantity.

Take of *Vigo's plaster* made with double the quantity of mercury, a sufficient quantity.

Spread it upon leather for use.

§. 1463.

Take of *corrosive mercury sublimata*, 3 j.
lime-water, 3 ij.

Mix, and first gently touch the part herewith once or twice by a feather, then gradually increase the quantity of the lime-water every time after to make it milder.

§. 1466.

A detergent, antiseptic Fomentation.

Take of the *fresh-gathered leaves* of water-germander, wormwood, sauce-alone, rue, and rosemary, each m. ij.

the *fresh-gathered flowers* of tansey, lesser centaury, and carduus, each m. jß.

the *roots* of master-wort, and black hellebore, each 3 j.

Boil them in five pints of water; and add, of *Castile-soap*, 3 jß.

With this fomentation let the pudenda be frequently washed.

Or,

Take of *honey of roses*, 3 jv.

corrosive mercury sublimata, 3 B.

simple rue-water, 3 x.

Mix, and use as before.

§. 1468.

A diluting, aperitive Decoction, to be taken before salivation.

Take of *grass*, china, and *sarsaparilla*, each 3 ij.

pearl-barley, 3 vj.

liquorice, 3 jß.

Boil them for the space of two hours in three pints of water,

§. 1469. *In the Venereal Disease.* 175
water, and give four ounces to drink every hour.

§. 1469.

A Salivating Bolus.

Take of *dulcified mercury sublimate*, gr. iv.
For one dose, to be repeated every two hours.

§. 1473.

A purging Clyster to lessen the violence of the
salivation.

Take of the leaves of *sena*, 3 j.
 agaric, 3 jv.
 the seeds of *bastard saffron*, 3 ij.
 jalap-root, 3 j.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water to make ten
ounces of decoction, for a clyster.

A Purge for the same purpose.

Take of *diagrydium*, gr. xv.
 laxative syrup of roses with sena, 3 vj.
Mix for one dose.

A Sudorific Bolus.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, gr. xxjv.
For one dose.

§. 1474.

An anodyne Powder to restrain a flux in the Sali-
vation.

Take of *pure laudanum*, gr. iij.
 red coral prepared, 3 j.
 barley-sugar, 3 ij.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into four
equal doses; one of which may be taken every quar-
ter

ter of an hour till the pain of the bowels and diarrhœa go off.

An anodyne diaphoretic Mixture for the same purpose.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, 3 j.
syrup of white poppy heads, 3 ij.
citron-water, 3 jv.

Mix, and let half an ounce be taken every quarter of an hour, as before.

Take of *Andromachus's treacle*, 3 ij.
 Spread it upon leather, and apply to the abdomen; the same use.

§. 1475.

See §. 1426.

For the Rickets.

§. 1489.

The best FOODS are,

1. Bread well fermented, biscuits and saffron-cakes aromatized with nutmegs, cardamoms, cinnamon, and the like pleasant and strengthening spices.

2. Meat of veal, venison, mutton, rabbits, chickens, and pigeons, all of the leaner sort, potted, or made into force-meat balls, with grated biscuit, salt, nutmeg, thyme, parsley, and the like.

3. Panadas made of rice, millet, barley, &c. boiled in water with raisins and currants, and then mixed with spices and wine.

The best DRINKS are,

French claret that is ripe and rough, taken in the quantity of an ounce three or four times in a day.

Hippocratic or aromatized wine, given in half the quantity, as before.

Ales that are not stale and sour; as, Brunswick-mum, British ale, and spruce-beer.

With these, in the summer-time, may be mixed an equal quantity of any medicinal chalybeate-water, particularly from the spaws.

An aromatic, drying, strengthening Powder, for a little bed and pillow.

Take of the leaves, fresh-gathered and dried in the shade, of male fern, marjoram, baum, and mint, each m. ij.

flowers dried as before, of melilot, sweet-scented trefoil, elder, and roses, each \bar{z} ij.

Grind them all to powder, and mix with twice as much wheat-chaff, of which may be made a little bed and pillow to lie upon, taking care to keep them always free from moisture by often drying.

A Fume.

Take of benjamin, mastich, frankincense, amber, and myrrh, each \bar{z} j.

Mix and make a powder, which being sprinkled upon live coals, the fumes are to be caught in flannel, and rubbed upon the limbs.

A Vomit for a child.

Take of ipecacuanha-root in powder, \mathfrak{z} j.

white-wine, \bar{z} j.

loaf-sugar, 3 ij.

Infuse all night, and in the morning pour off the clear for a dose; which repeat for five times, every fourth day.

A purging Drink, which is also strengthening.

Take of choice rhubarb, \bar{z} β .

yellow myrobalans without their stones, 3 iij.

agaric in troches, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Infuse them cold in two quarts of strong ale; after they have stood a day and a night, it will be fit to drink,

drink, and must be used constantly every day for a month.

If it be found to purge over much, it may be farther diluted at discretion, with as much again, or more ale, as at first.

A Catalogue of strengthening, drying, and antiscorbutic Plants, proper for the cure of the Rickets.

<i>Agrimonia</i>	Agrimony
<i>Betonica</i>	Betony
<i>Capparidis cortex ex radice</i>	Caper-bark, of the root
<i>Ceterach.</i>	Spleen-wort
<i>Cichareum</i>	Succory
<i>Cuscuta</i>	Dodder
<i>Diapensia</i>	Sanicle
<i>Endivia</i>	Endive
<i>Filix mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Hepatica</i>	Liver-wort
<i>Lingua cervina</i>	Harts-tongue
<i>Melissa</i>	Baum
<i>Myrobalani pruna</i>	Indian plums
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Osmund royal
<i>Polypodium</i>	Polypody
<i>Quercus; folia glandesque</i>	Oak, leaves and fruit
<i>Rhabarbarum</i>	Rhubarb
<i>Rubi, folia et radix</i>	Raspberries, leaves & root
<i>Ruta muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Scabiosa</i>	Scabious
<i>Tamarisci cortex, flores, folia</i>	Tamarisk-bark, flowers & leaves
<i>Trichomanes</i>	Black maidenhair
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell.

From hence may be compounded medicinal ales, wine, infusions, electuaries, and the like, of very great efficacy. For example.

A medicinal, stimulating, strengthening Ale.

Take of the leaves of agrimony, spleen-wort, harts-tongue,

tongue, and wall-rue, each \bar{z} ij.

the roots of polypody and fern, each \bar{z} ij.

Being all cut small and mixed, tie them up in a linen bag, and infuse cold in a gallon of ale.

A medicinal Wine.

Take of the leaves and flowers of betony, \bar{z} iij.

*the bark and root of capers, tamarisk-bark,
bramble-roots, and black maidenhair, each
 \bar{z} ij.*

filings of iron, \bar{z} β .

Infuse them cold in a gallon of wine, and give an ounce to drink three times in a day.

Take of Boyle's *ens veneris*, gr. ij.

Give it every evening for the space of three weeks in a little canary.

Chalybeate strengthening Drops.

Take of filings of iron, \bar{z} j.

the strongest distilled vinegar, \bar{z} x.

sugar, \bar{z} iij.

Boil gently, for the space of twenty-four hours, in a tall glass vessel; filtre the liquor, and keep it close stopped for use. Six drops may be given for a dose every morning and evening in a little Spanish wine.



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